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American Consulate General
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Statements by PRC Delegations and Representatives to the United Nations

October - December, 1973*

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* For statements made in January through September, 1973, see Current Background No. 1011 (74-13).

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Chiao Kuan-hua's Speech at UN Plenary Meeting (full text)

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 2, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, spoke at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly this afternoon. full text of the speech reads:

mr. president,

since the 27th session of the united nations general assembly, some notable events have successively taken place on the international arena. first, there was the cessation of the war in viet nam and laos. secondly, there were the talks held and agreements concluded between the two superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union. thirdly, there was the convening of the conference on security and cooperation in europe. in the meantime, the third world has further awakened and grown in strength, and the african, latin american and non-aligned countries held a series of important international conferences. what is the characteristic of the present world situation? is the international situation really moving towards a general detente? this is a question in which people are interested. the delegation of the people's republic of china would like to state its views on this question and a number of other questions which the current session of the general assembly is confronted with.

first. what is the characteristic of the present world situation?

the chinese government has long held that our world is now going through a process of great turbulence, great division and great realignment. the basic contradictions in the world are all sharpening, and in particular the contradictions between imperialism and colonialism on the one hand and the oppressed nations and peoples on the other and the contradictions among the imperialist countries, especially those between the two superpowers. although no new world war has broken out since world war ii, local wars resulting from imperialist aggressions have never ceased. the great victory of the heroic vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has once again proved that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. a small nation can defeat a big one and a weak nation can defeat a strong one, so long as they dare to struggle, are good at struggle and persevere in struggle. it is not the people who fear imperialism; it is imperialism which fears the people. revolution is the main trend in the world today. now that the war in viet nam has ended, can it be assumed that the world will henceforth be tranquil? obviously not. when the korean

war was ended in 1953, some people thought that no more gun-shots would be heard in the world. not long afterwards, however, the suez war broke out and then the viet nam war started. and even today, the war in indochina has not stopped completely, for there is still fighting in cambodia. tension in the middle east has not relaxed in the least. the colonialists and racists are carrying out armed suppression against the african people, and the african people are developing armed resistance against them. the aggression, subversion, control and interference against countries in africa, asia and latin america by the superpowers are continuing without end. a recent case in point is the military coup d'etat in chile. president salvador allende died a martyr at his post. we express profound condolences on his heroic death. at the same time, we hold one should not forget how harmful the absurd theory of so-called "peaceful transition" is to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the asian, african and latin american people, a theory which has been advocated by another superpower. to dismember a sovereign country by armed force and to legalize and perpetuate the division of a country have also become a tendency on the part of the big powers in their attempt to dominate the world. in the economic field, the gap is widening between the rich and developed countries and the poor and developing countries, and even among the developed countries there exist many contradictions, and hence detente among them is far from being the case. the recent fourth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries strongly condemned racism, zionism, colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and strongly demanded a change in the present state of affairs in the world, demonstrating a further awakening of the asian, african and latin american peoples. in a word, we consider that the characteristic of the present situation is one of great disorder throughout the world and not tranquillity. and the main trend amidst this great disorder is that countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution.

second. why is there no tranquillity in the world today?

we have always held that all countries in the world, big or small, should be equal; that all countries, irrespective of their social systems, should establish normal state relations on the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence; and that international disputes should be settled peacefully on the basis of these principles without resorting to the use or threat of force. this should apply to relations between big powers, to relations between a big power and a small country, and all the more so to relations between a strong and a weak, or between a rich and a poor country. it was on these principles that china started to improve her relations with the united states and established diplomatic relations with japan. in their

joint communique issued in shanghai, china and the united states further declared that they should not seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and were opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. the same principle was reaffirmed in the sino-japanese statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between them. in our view, the above-mentioned principles are the minimum criteria of equality of all countries in international relations and indicate the correct way to the relaxation of international tension.

as sovereign states, the united states and the soviet union are fully entitled to take measures they deem appropriate to improve and develop their bilateral relations. however, we cannot but point out that the agreement on the prevention of nuclear war signed by them goes far beyond the scope of bilateral relations. one may ask: who has given them the right to enter into what they call "urgent consultations" in case of a dispute between either of the parties and other countries and even between any other two countries? the phrase about disputes which "appear to involve the risk of a nuclear conflict" is open to any interpretation, and their so-called "urgent consultations" are bound to be followed by actions dictated by their own interests. does not this mean that they may interfere at will in the relations among all countries on the strength of the huge numbers of nuclear weapons in their possession? china absolutely will not go begging for nuclear protection from any country, nor is she afraid of nuclear threat from any country. but we feel duty bound to state our views on this matter since it concerns all the people of the world.

the signing of such an agreement by the soviet union and the united states is by no means accidental but is derived from the so-called principle which they agreed upon in 1972 that the soviet union and the united states have "security interests based on the principle of equality". what is meant by "security interests based on the principle of equality"? to put it bluntly, it means rivalry for world hegemony -- wherever one goes, the other will do the same. what they are doing now is simply to wrap up this content in the form of an agreement.

in fact, this agreement is a mere scrap of paper. it contains no explicit undertaking on the non-use of nuclear weapons, still less does it envisage the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. the u.s. government is more frank when it stated that the agreement is only a general statement of policy which does not involve any particular positive actions that either side has to take, and pointed out that agreements are not always maintained and there is nothing self-enforcing about this document.

however, the soviet leaders have made a great fanfare, lauding this agreement to the skies, alleging that it ushered in "a new era" in international relations and

opened up "historical vistas for strengthening universal security as a whole," and that it was "indeed of historic importance for all mankind". they have their motives for so eulogizing the agreement. one may recall khrushchov's famous remarks: "even a tiny spark can cause a world conflagration," and "we (the soviet union and the united states) are the strongest countries in the world, and if we unite for peace there can be no war. then if any madman wanted war, we would but have to shake our fingers to warn him off." in this way, if the soviet union could be bound together with the united states, would not the whole world have to cringe to them? however, in our view, things may not necessarily turn out that way.

it is not so easy for the soviet union to bind herself to the united states. shortly after the signing of the agreement, the soviet union pressed forward with her underground nuclear tests and hastened the development of missiles with multiple warheads. the united states will not take this lying down. why? because the desperate struggle for nuclear superiority and world hegemony still goes on. the contention between the soviet union and the united states now extends all over the world. a vivid proof can be found in the recent subversion of a government in asia and another in south america. their scramble is becoming increasingly fierce. this is the reason why there is no tranquillity in the world today. so, what peaceful coexistence is there to speak of? there is only a travesty of peaceful coexistence; the substance is coexistence in rivalry. but whether such coexistence can last is of course another question.

the soviet leaders noisily proclaim that as a "socialist" state, the soviet union is the "natural and surest ally" of the developing countries. in the past, some people in china also believed this. because they saw the soviet union as the homeland of the great lenin and the chinese revolution a continuation of the october revolution. therefore, how could the soviet union, as a socialist state, fail to give the developing countries whole-hearted internationalist assistance? but since khrushchov rose to power, thanks to the long and direct experience we gained as a result of the soviet union's demand for the establishment of a joint fleet in the china sea, withdrawal of experts, tearing up of contracts, border intrusions, subversions, etc., we came to realize that this was not the case, and that what the soviet union practised was not internationalism, but great-power chauvinism, national egoism and territorial expansionism. therefore, we will not blame those friends who have so far failed to see this for lack of experience. how can a socialist turn into an imperialist? there is in fact nothing strange about it if one goes a little into the history of the international communist movement. wasn't karl kautsky once a somewhat well-known marxist? but he later betrayed marxism and capitulated to imperialism. it was lenin who passed the final historical verdict on kautsky in his well-known pamphlet the proletarian revolution and the renegade kautsky. people can change, so can a state. it has changed, and what can you do about it?

lenin pointed out: "we judge a person not by what he says or thinks of himself but by his actions." this applies to a state as well. what has the soviet government done to other countries in these years? this is clear to the broad masses of the people of czechoslovakia, egypt and pakistan, to the people of cambodia who are fighting dauntlessly, and to other peoples who have been subjected to its aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying. the actions of the soviet government have amply shown that it is "socialist in words, imperialist in deeds", as lenin said.

the soviet-u.s. agreement on the prevention of nuclear war cannot hoodwink many people or intimidate the peoples of the world, but can only arouse indignation, misgivings and disillusionment. the tide is mounting against the hegemonism and power politics practised by the superpowers.

third. who is really against detente?

shortly after the war in viet nam came to an end, the u.s. government pronounced 1973 to be "the year of europe". this was followed by the first stage of the conference on security and cooperation in europe -- a conference advocated by the soviet government for many years. all this indicates that europe is the focus of contention between the two superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union and that the so-called european security conference is nothing but one of the forms of contention. its proceedings showed, however, that it went far beyond the scope to which the two superpowers wished to confine it. at that conference, many countries stated pointedly that deeds and not empty promises are called for in the matter of security; that european security must be based on the safeguarding of national independence and sovereignty; that one must not become mentally disarmed and off guard simply because the european security conference has taken place; and that in order to guarantee european security, military blocs must be disbanded, foreign military bases dismantled, and foreign troops withdrawn, so that the relations between european countries may be established on the principles of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, complete equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. moreover, some countries pointed out that the security of the mediterranean and the security of europe was inseparable and that there could be no security for europe when the mediterranean is under the armed threat of, and the contention by, the two superpowers. all this is tantamount to a direct blow at those who seek by means of this conference to consolidate the occupation of many european countries, which resulted from world war ii or the events thereafter, and to proceed further to disintegrate western europe and dominate the whole of europe. the european security conference is still going on. but judging from the proceedings of its first stage, it will further expose the ambitions of that superpower which seeks to divide and disintegrate western europe.

while stepping up her arms expansion and war preparations and her worldwide contention with the united states for spheres of influence, the soviet union is clamouring for "spreading the zone of relaxation to the whole world". accordingly, she has lately picked up once again the long-ignored trash known as the asian collective security system. this is most amusing. it reminds us of the american by the name of john foster dulles who, after the war in indochina was brought to an end by the first geneva conference in 1954, hastily rigged up the so-called southeast asia treaty organization, which was directed against china and whose members were mostly non-southeast asian countries. the soviet union is a european country and the chief of the warsaw pact alliance. why should she be so eagerly concerned about the "collective security" of asian countries? has the ghost of john foster dulles gone to the kremlin? actually, would it not be less devious and more direct simply to expand the warsaw pact to asia?

lately, the soviet leaders have tried to pin an additional label on china, namely "opponent of detente". as the chinese saying goes, this is putting mr. chang's hat on mr. li's head. since you say you are so anxious to relax world tension, why don't you show your good faith by doing a thing or two -- for instance, withdraw your armed forces from czechoslovakia or the people's republic of mongolia and return the four northern islands to japan?

we hold that imperialism means war. there is danger of war so long as imperialism exists. today, when the various types of basic contradictions in the world are sharpening, the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must be prepared and must not let themselves be misled by temporary and superficial facade of detente. only thus can we better strive for a bright future of the world. in the final analysis, the destiny of mankind is decided by the people in their hundreds of millions who persevere in struggle and unity, and not by the one or two superpowers.

fourth. the cambodian question.

the chinese government resolutely denounces the u.s. government for continuing to support in various ways the puppet regime in phnom penh and wantonly interfere in the affairs of cambodia. the regime of the traitorous lon nol clique, which is now installed in phnom penh, was imposed on the khmer people by the u.s. imperialists and their allies and has been illegal from its very inception. the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of head of state prince norodom sihanouk is the sole legal government of cambodia. the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia under its leadership have liberated over 90 per cent of cambodia's territory with over 80 per cent of the population. the royal government of national union of cambodia has been recognized by nearly 50 countries. the participants of the recent conference of non-aligned countries in algiers have declared that the royal government of

national union under the leadership of prince norodom sihanouk is the only legal government of cambodia, and earnestly requested all countries which love peace and justice to give it formal recognition. this is a voice of justice. the chinese government holds that the continued usurpation by the traitorous lon nol clique of the seat in the united nations is a contempt for all countries that uphold justice, for the fourth conference of non-aligned countries and for the united nations itself. the chinese government firmly maintains that the present session of the general assembly should take a decision immediately to expel the representatives of the traitorous lon nol clique from the united nations and restore to the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of head of state prince norodom sihanouk its rightful seat in the united nations.

fifth. the korean question.

there are now before the general assembly two draft resolutions on the korean question -- one sponsored by the united states, britain, japan and other countries, the other sponsored by algeria, china and other countries. regarding the former draft resolution, the chinese government considers that the position for retaining the united nations command and the u.s. forces in south korea and for the entry of both north and south korea into the united nations is unreasonable and contrary to the joint statement of north and south korea issued on july 4, 1972, although it contains the positive element of dissolving the so-called "commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea".

the withdrawal of all foreign forces from korea and the peaceful settlement of the korean question are long overdue. according to the provisions of the korean armistice agreement of july 1953, a high-level political conference for the settlement of the korean question ought to have met within three months after the armistice agreement becomes effective. the conference was not held only because of the obstructions put up by the u.s. side at the time. subsequently, the question was again discussed at the 1954 geneva conference. the then u.s. secretary of state mr. john foster dulles peremptorily rejected all reasonable proposals, thereby blocking once again a solution to the question of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from korea and the peaceful settlement of the korean question. the united states was then absolutely unwilling to withdraw its forces from south korea. what could be done about it? well, if you would not withdraw, we would. in 1958 the chinese people's volunteers unilaterally and unconditionally withdrew from the democratic people's republic of korea. consequently, there are no foreign forces on one side in korea, while large numbers of foreign forces, mainly u.s. forces, are stationed on the other side. this most unreasonable state of affairs cannot but constitute an obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of korea.

is south korea so lacking in national self-respect that it must rely on the support of foreign forces? obviously, such a state of affairs cannot be tolerated by the people in south korea. subsequently, thanks to the initiative of president kim il sung of the democratic people's republic of korea, a joint statement of north and south korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was issued on july 4, 1972, leading to the start of a dialogue between the north and the south. this was a big step toward the withdrawal of all foreign forces from korea and the peaceful settlement of the reunification of korea by the koreans themselves. with the issuance of this statement, the korean armistice agreement signed 19 years ago, to a great extent, ceased to play the role it once had. the koreans in the north and the south have themselves agreed upon refraining from committing armed provocations, big or small, and upon taking active measures for preventing incidents of unexpected military conflicts. is this not the best guarantee for the maintenance of the armistice?

it is captious to say that dissolution of the united nations command and withdrawal of foreign forces would nullify the 1953 armistice agreement. it should be recalled that the korean armistice agreement was signed between the korean people's army and the chinese people's volunteers on the one hand and the united nations command on the other. according to that kind of reasoning, would not the withdrawal of the chinese people's volunteers mean that the korean armistice agreement had long been nullified? since the chinese people's volunteers could withdraw from korea, why cannot the foreign forces in south korea under the signboard of the united nations command do the same? the continued presence of the so-called united nations command and of foreign forces in south korea is at variance with the principle agreed on by the two sides in korea that "reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference." in point of fact, it is the very presence of this outside force that has emboldened the south korean authorities to reject a number of reasonable proposals put forward by the democratic people's republic of korea, thus causing the dialogue between the north and the south to bog down. the kim dae jung incident which occurred not long ago has shown how abjectly the south korean authorities depend upon foreign forces. in order that conditions may be created to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, the united nations command should agree to disband and all foreign forces stationed in south korea should agree to withdraw.

as for the entry of both north and south korea into the united nations, this is plainly an attempt to legalize and perpetuate the division of korea, which runs counter to the principle agreed upon between the north and the south that "great national unity should be promoted first of all as one nation, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system." in his five propositions

put forward on june 23 this year, president kim il sung of the democratic people's republic of korea has pointed out that the north and the south should not enter the u.n. separately and that if they want to enter the u.n. before reunification of the country is achieved, they should enter it as one state at least under the name of the confederal republic of koryo after the confederation is enforced. this proposition is entirely reasonable and merits the sympathy and support of all countries that uphold justice.

sixth. the question of bangladesh.

at the time of the 26th session of the general assembly in 1971, the soviet union supported india in dismembering pakistan by armed force. the general assembly and then the security council adopted resolutions by overwhelming majorities calling for ceasefire, troop withdrawal and repatriation of prisoners of war by india and pakistan. at its 27th session in 1972, the general assembly further adopted two interdependent resolutions calling for the repatriation of pakistan prisoners of war and expressing the desire for the admission of bangladesh to the united nations. it was not until august 28 this year that an agreement on the repatriation of prisoners of war and civilians was reached between india and pakistan. this agreement has come much too late, but its ultimate conclusion is to be welcomed. the agreement reached is on paper, and there will have to be a process before it can be turned into reality. complications may yet arise. the chinese government holds that the question of admitting bangladesh into the united nations can be considered once the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council are implemented without qualification. but this can be done only after the thorough implementation of the u.n. resolution, and definitely not before.

seventh. the middle east question.

although the two superpowers are both trumpeting about a general world trend towards detente, a tense stalemate of "no war, no peace" still prevails in the middle east. when the soviet union dismembered pakistan in 1971, no one said there was the risk of a nuclear war. neither has anyone made a similar warning in connection with the current u.s. intervention in cambodia. it is only in the middle east that, at the mention of an attempt by arab countries to repulse israeli aggression and recover their lost territories, the air is filled with cries about a risk of nuclear war between the two superpowers. why is this so? because the situation of "no war, no peace" created and maintained by the two superpowers serves them best in their scramble for spheres of influence, oil resources and strategic positions in the middle east. in appearance the two superpowers are each supporting one of the antagonistic sides, but in essence they are like two clay figurines which have been kneaded together and then remoulded. so that there is something of each in the

other. take the case of the aggressor israel. can she be so unbridled in her truculence if she receives only supplies of american weapons but none of soviet manpower? in our opinion, the so-called risk of a nuclear war has been deliberately fabricated to scare people. it is futile to count on the superpowers to bring about a settlement of the middle east question. nor will the situation be changed by any resolution adopted by the united nations. the only way out is to act independently and rely on one's own efforts. china has never had anything to do with the israeli zionists. china firmly supports the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against israeli zionism. we believe that, so long as they uphold unity and persevere in struggle, the palestinian and other arab peoples, with the support of the people of the whole world, will certainly surmount all the difficulties on their road of advance, recover their sacred territories and regain their national rights.

eighth. the question of opposing colonialism.

an excellent situation prevails in africa. in the past year, the african people have achieved a series of new victories in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence and oppose racism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. through their struggle, they have come to realize more and more the necessity of armed struggle and mutual support. the 10th assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity held last may issued the resounding call to "eliminate all forms of colonialism on the african continent". the conference documents fully manifested the unity and cooperation of the african countries and their militancy against the common enemies, as well as the determination of the african people in the territories which have not yet become independent to expand their armed struggle for national liberation. with imperialist and superpower support and connivance, the racist regimes and colonialist authorities in africa are resorting to more insidious and brutal means in their desperate struggle to buttress their tottering rule. they have long refused to implement the u.n. resolutions which reflect the just demands of the african people. what deserves special attention is that while the old-line colonialists are on the decline, neo-colonialists of different shades are trying to take their place by means of cunning and deceptive manoeuvres. the superpowers are sowing dissension among the african countries so as to fish in troubled waters. the african people are still faced with the task of a protracted, complicated and tortuous struggle. africa belongs to the great african people. the chinese people stand firmly by the african people. we resolutely support the peoples of mozambique, angola, azania, namibia, zimbabwe, guinea (bissau), spanish sahara and other regions in their just struggle for national liberation. we warmly hail and give recognition to the newborn republic of guinea (bissau). we resolutely support the just struggles of all african countries against aggression, subversion and the sowing of discord by

colonialism and neo-colonialism and in defence of state sovereignty and african unity. we are confident that the awakening african people will continue to win new victories in the course of their coming struggle.

ninth. the question of opposing maritime hegemony.

the determined struggle for 200-nautical mile maritime rights initiated by latin american countries has won increasing support among the numerous small and medium-sized countries. both the assembly of the heads of state and government of the o.a.u. and the conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, held earlier this year, expressly declared that a coastal state is entitled to establish an exclusive economic zone or a zone of national jurisdiction with the maximum limit of 200 nautical miles. and landlocked states are also entitled to share sea-bed and fishery resources. on this problem of maritime rights, the numerous small and medium-sized countries are waging a gigantic and vigorous struggle against the maritime hegemony of the superpowers. with a view of seeking hegemony on the seas and oceans, the superpowers are trying in vain to preserve the out-dated law of the sea and are doing their utmost to restrict the territorial sea and scope of jurisdiction of all countries. they insist that the 3-nautical-mile or 12-nautical-mile rule for the territorial sea is sacred and inviolable, arguing that the expansion of the territorial sea and the zone of jurisdiction will narrow down the open sea. this is a bluff. what sacredness and inviolability exclamation the 3-nautical-mile rule was a man-made stipulation, and so was the 12-nautical-mile rule. they reflect the reality of the time when the seas and oceans were controlled by colonialism and imperialism. what is there that is so sacred and inviolable? as to the assertion that the larger the territorial seas and the zones of jurisdiction, the smaller the open sea, the question must be asked: what is the open sea? the so-called open sea has in fact always been the "private sea" of a few strong naval powers. the numerous small and medium-sized countries have now stood up; they constitute the majority and demand a change in the so-called law of the sea, which is advantageous only to the imperialists. what fault can one find with this? in a proposal submitted by the soviet union and her allies to the u.n. industrial development board on june 2, 1972, they said that "the sovereignty over the natural resources is depending to a great extent upon the capability of utilizing these resources by the industry of the developing countries..." at the meeting of the sea-bed committee held in geneva on august 22, 1973, a soviet representative said that the developing countries could not increase their catch even if they had a 200-nautical mile zone, because they lacked the technical know-how, fishing capacity, etc. these statements simply mean that the greater the might, the greater the right. this is the logic of imperialism, pure and simple. why are the superpowers so violently opposed to the position of the small and medium-sized countries for enlarging the territorial sea and the zone of

jurisdiction? it is not difficult to see the underlying motive if only one takes a look at the contention between the united states and the soviet union for maritime hegemony in the mediterranean, the persian gulf, the indian ocean, the carribbean, the pacific and the atlantic ocean and their rivalry in setting up bases and plundering the fishing and sea-bed resources there. when the territorial sea and the zone of jurisdiction are enlarged, their "private sea" over which they act the overlords will contract. how can the superpowers not desperately oppose that? however, their opposition will eventually prove futile. so long as the numerous small and medium-sized countries are united by seeking common ground on major points while reserving differences on minor ones, and persevere in tenacious and protracted efforts, their struggle against maritime hegemony is bound to triumph.

the struggle against maritime hegemony is an important aspect of the struggle waged by the numerous developing countries of asia, africa and latin america to protect national resources and develop the national economy. it is also a new focus in the current struggle against hegemonism. in other economic spheres, the developing countries are also more closely coordinating their actions and strengthening their unity in the struggle against exploitation, plunder, dumping and monopoly by imperialism and big-power hegemonism. the bilateral and regional economic cooperation of the developing countries is growing, and the various organizations of raw material-exporting countries are expanding. more and more developing countries have come to realize that in order to consolidate political independence, it is imperative to attain economic independence, and that in order to develop the national economy, it is imperative to rely on their own efforts and strengthen their mutual support and cooperation. it was by plundering and exploiting the people of asia, africa and latin america that colonialism and imperialism accumulated their fortunes. therefore, the people of these continents are fully entitled to demand repayment of this debt. however, in the light of china's own experience, they will never repay the debt and, what is more, they will create more difficulties for those countries which are defending their national independence and developing the national economy. it is futile to harbour any unrealistic notions about them. we must persist in opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. we must rely on ourselves, rely on the people, wage arduous struggle and exert sustained efforts. we believe that, by so doing, the developing countries will certainly become prosperous.

tenth. the question of disarmament.

the chinese government has always stood for disarmament. but what we stand for is genuine disarmament, and not phoney disarmament, still less empty talk about disarmament coupled with actual arms expansion everyday. at present, we face the harsh fact that the superpowers are hawking disarmament, and the soviet union in particular is most

energetic about it. nearly every year she comes up with some sort of proposal on disarmament at the general assembly. last year, she boasted of the great significance of her agreement with the united states on the so-called limitation of strategic nuclear weapons. and this year, she is even more vehement in lauding the so-called epoch-making significance of the soviet-u.s. agreement on the prevention of nuclear war. meanwhile, she has sanctimoniously proposed a ten-percent reduction of the military budgets of the five permanent members of the security council and the utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries. this is khrushchov's old ware, which has been peddled for more than a dozen years and has not deceived many people. how are military budgets to be assessed? to study this problem alone, a committee will have to be set up and work for many years. can military budgets really be reduced? anyway, nobody has ever seen this happen. we think it is better to stop this kind of empty talk, and stop it quickly. if you are really the "natural and surest ally" of the developing countries, you should come up to this rostrum and declare openly that your military aid to all developing countries which is used to resist foreign aggression is gratis and free of charge, that you will not be a merchant of death, and that although you have charged them previously, you will not press for the payment of debt and interest, especially not to do so in the case of the struggling arab countries. be forthright and simple exclamation declare publicly that you will cancel all the military loans, that there is no need for repayment and that you will let them be gone with the wind exclamation won't that be more practical?

what general disarmament? actually, in the world today, it is the two superpowers that are engaged in an uncontrollable arms race. their aim is nuclear superiority and the nuclear hegemony with which to dominate the world. to put it bluntly, any disarmament must first of all be the disarming of these two superpowers. but can this be realized? on this point, the u.s. government is somewhat more candid than the soviet government. it admits that military expenditures cannot be reduced in the context of rivalry between the two hegemonic powers. as to the numerous small and medium-sized countries, the real problem they face is definitely not disarmament, but the strengthening of their necessary and independent defence capabilities. even western europe is inadequate in defence capabilities. how much more so are the large number of small and medium-sized countries of asia, africa and latin america? what have they got to disarm? to talk about general disarmament in these circumstances is gibberish. if such proposals were really accepted, it would mean to ask the whole world to completely disarm itself in front of the two superpowers and allow itself to be ordered about.

the chinese government is in favour of convening a world conference on genuine disarmament. but there must be the necessary pre-conditions and clear aims for the conference. that is, all nuclear countries, and particularly the two

nuclear superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, must first of all undertake the unequivocal obligation that at no time and in no circumstances will they be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-weapon-free zones -- for example, the soviet union should undertake obligations in respect of the nuclear-weapon-free zones in latin america -- and they must withdraw from abroad all their armed forces, including nuclear missile forces, and dismantle all their military bases, including nuclear bases, on the territories of other countries. only thus will it be possible for all countries, big and small on an equal footing, to discuss with equanimity and solve the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and other questions free from any threat of force.

some people charge that china's position on the disarmament question is "either all or nothing". this is a distortion. one may ask: what difficulties are there for nuclear countries first of all to undertake the obligation, as the first step towards nuclear disarmament, that at no time and in no circumstances will they be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly against non-nuclear countries or nuclear-weapon-free zones? is this not a truly effective first step towards the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons? but these disarmament-advocating "saints" would not even agree to undertake this minimum obligation. does this not suffice to show that they are actually imperialists who persist in arms expansion and aggression, menacing the people of the world and aspiring to world hegemony?

mr. president,

the people's republic of china is taking part in the activities of the united nations for the third year. we wish to say frankly that what we have experienced in the united nations has caused us to become worried. speeches are multiplying and resolutions piling up in the united nations, yet it has not been able to look into matters which it ought to (for instance, the question of the prevention of nuclear war) and is impotent in the solution of many major world issues (for instance, the middle east question). if things continue this way, what future is there for the united nations? however, we are not disheartened. we believe that the present conditions in the united nations should be changed and the charter should be revised. how can the united nations go on working in the same old way it did more than twenty years ago, when the world has already changed? the third world has risen up. the united nations must be able to give expression to the desires of the numerous small and medium-sized countries, truly give effect to the principle of the equality of all countries, big or small, and cease to be controlled by the superpowers and their small number of followers if it is to be worthy of its name. china is ready to work together with all countries which love peace and uphold justice for the achievement of this noble aim.

thank you, mr. president exclamation

Racism Denounced at Third Committee of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 5, 1973)

the third committee of the u.n. general assembly began discussing the question of racism and racial discrimination on september 27. in the past 10 days, many representatives and especially those from afro-asian and latin american countries condemned racism and racial discrimination pursued by imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism, and expressed their determination to combat racism in south africa, namibia, angola, mozambique and other areas, and to win still greater victories in their struggle.

in his speech, jacob kabinga, representative of zambia, reaffirmed the opposition of his government and people to racism. he said that his compatriots were enraged by massacres and suppression in southern africa. it was regrettable that certain member states preaching peaceful change were the very ones arming the racists of south africa, he said.

didier iloy, representative of the congo, condemned assistance given to the racist regimes by certain western powers. he pointed out that the representatives of the liberation movements were the only true spokesmen for their people.

amre moussa, representative of egypt, stressed that despite many resolutions and decisions, racism had proliferated as was seen in israel and southern africa. actions by the united nations and the security council had been to no avail. he said that the people of southern africa should continue the struggle against racism.

petraq pojani, representative of albania, condemned the actions of the racist regimes in africa and congratulated those waging struggles against those regimes. he welcomed the independence declaration of guinea (bissau). albania would continue to support all those engaged in combating racial discrimination or colonialism, he added.

scotland, representative of guyana, said that guyana saw itself as committed to the struggle against the colonialists in southern africa.

cato, representative of ghana, said that apartheid was becoming increasingly callous and vicious and colonial repression was being intensified. he urged all governments to withhold assistance and support to those countries which practised racial discrimination.

ben mehal, representative of algeria, said that the portuguese colonialists were cold-bloodly killing defenceless people in mozambique. in rhodesia and south africa, african workers were murdered. in palestine, the policy

of the zionist regime was also discriminatory and racist, and the zionists and segregationists resorted to the same methods of domination and exploitation.

he said that all possible actions should be taken to isolate the racist regimes and called for the immediate implementation of the relevant united nations resolutions against racial discrimination.

nicolae ropotean, representative of romania, pointed out that his government stood for taking effective measures by the united nations in support of the peoples of southern africa and portuguese colonial territories against racist and colonial regimes.

shen shih-lien, chinese representative to the third committee, reiterated in his speech the chinese people's deep sympathy for the plight of the people in azania, zimbabwe, namibia, mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau), and resolute support for their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for national liberation and basic human rights.

he noted that "the evils of racial discrimination and apartheid in southern africa are by no means isolated phenomenon, but are closely linked with the aggressive and colonialist policies of imperialism.

"some western powers, while professing in words their desire to defend the principles of the u.n. charter and strengthen the role of the united nations, are in deed daily trampling upon the charter and deliberately violating the implementation of relevant resolutions against colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid. they extended political, diplomatic, economic, and military assistance to the white racist regime in southern africa, this is the root cause why the racists dare to ignore the relevant u.n. resolutions in defiance of the universal will of the people."

he said: "the chinese delegation strongly condemns those countries which violate the resolutions of the general assembly and the security council on sanctions against the racist regimes and demands that those countries that give political and economic support to the racist regimes in southern africa take action to sever all contacts with them".

he also spoke of the increasingly broad assistance given by the world people, particularly the african people, in the past year to the struggle of the people in southern africa for national liberation. the 10th summit conference of the o.a.u. held last may in addis ababa and the summit conference of the non-aligned countries held recently in algiers gave strong support to the struggle of the people in southern africa. he concluded by saying that "so long as the people of southern africa unite with all the forces fighting against racism and persevere in struggle, then big mountains, imperialism, colonialism and racism, which lie like a dead weight upon them, will surely be smashed".

during the discussion, representatives of most of the member countries expressed their support for the programme "decade for action to cambat racism and racial discrimination".

China Supports Arab People's Resistance to Israeli Aggression at UN Security Council Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 8, 1973)

the chinese government and people firmly support the armymen and peoples of egypt, syria and palestine in their heroic resistance to israeli aggression, declared chinese representative huang hua at a u.n. security council meeting here this evening.

in his speech at the meeting discussing the middle east situation, he strongly condemned the israeli zionists for their fresh military aggression.

the security council meeting was convened at the request of the united states.

the first speaker at the meeting was u.s. representative john scali. in his speech, he tried to argue away the israeli zionists' act of aggression and asked the security council to find "appropriate means" to "bring the hostilities to an end" and to "have the parties concerned return to the positions before hostilities broke out."

british representative donald maitland in his speech asked the council "to issue an urgent call for a cessation of the fighting."

egyptian foreign minister mohamed h. el-zayyat was invited to speak at the meeting. he said that israel was continuing its policies of violence, aggression and occupation. on 6 october, israel had attacked egyptian forces stationed in the areas of zaafarana and sukhna on the gulf of suez. the time and place had beer carefully chosen.

zayyat declared that the egyptian forces while resisting the israeli attack had crossed the suez canal and hoisted the egyptian flag on their own territory. the fighting was going on. "the occupied territory is our homeland. our brothers are fighting to defend the integrity of our territory," he added.

in his speech, chinese representative huang hua said: "with the connivance and support of the superpowers, the israeli zionists have been frantically pursuing a policy

of aggression and expansion over a long period. they have not only maintained the occupation of large tracts of arab territories they illegally seized during the 1967 war of aggression, but flagrantly launched on october 6 fresh military attacks on a large scale in expanded aggression against egypt, syria and the palestinian guerrillas. this is a serious provocation not only to the entire arab people but to those countries and peoples in asia, africa and latin america and the rest of the world who uphold justice. the chinese government and people express great indignation at and most strongly condemn these new acts of aggression committed by the israeli zionists."

he continued: "with the support of other arab countries, the armymen and civilians of egypt, syria and palestine are heroically resisting israeli aggression and have dealt blows at its aggressive arrogance. it is perfectly just for them to rise in resistance to the invading enemies on their own sacred territories. the chinese government and people admire them for their bold and just action and express firm support to them."

huang hua noted: "since 1967, the united nations has adopted a series of resolutions, calling for or demanding israeli withdrawal from the large tracts of arab territories it illegally occupied during its war of aggression in 1967. to date, who has ever seen israel withdrawing even an inch from the illegally occupied arab territories? in paragraph 1 of article 1, the u.n. charter expressly provides for 'the suppression of acts of aggression'. one may ask: what has the united nations done for the 'suppression' of israeli acts of aggression? today when the egyptian, syrian and palestinian armymen and people are courageously resisting the israeli aggressors in face of the fresh aggression by the israeli zionists, some people, under the pretence of fairness, are pointing their fingers at this or that, instead of supporting and praising their resistance. some people even made the preposterous proposal that egypt and syria withdraw to their positions prior to their counter-attack against the aggressors. is this not an open encouragement to acts of aggression and permission for the israeli aggressors to perpetuate their occupation of arab territories?"

he went on: "overtly and covertly conniving at and supporting the israeli policies of expansion and aggression, the two superpowers have directly inflated the aggressive arrogance of the israeli zionists. in energetically advertising the fallacious argument about the so-called 'detente', their purpose is none other than to lull the will of the arab and palestinian people to fight against aggression. driven beyond the limit of their forbearance by the fresh military aggression launched by the israeli zionists, the armymen and civilians of egypt, syria and palestine this time have broken through the situation of 'no war, no peace' deliberately maintained by the superpowers in the middle east, and have taken courageous and bold actions for resistance to and expulsion of the

aggressors. this reflects a new awakening of the arab countries and the palestinian people. even though they might yet encounter some temporary difficulties and setbacks in the struggle against aggression, we are convinced that so long as they persevere in struggle and strengthen their unity, they will certainly recover their lost territories and enable the palestinian people finally to attain their national rights."

huang hua said: "if the security council is to adopt any resolution at all, it must condemn all the acts of aggression by the israeli zionists in the strongest terms, give the firmest support to the egyptian, syrian and palestinian peoples in the just action they are taking to resist the aggressors, demand the immediate withdrawal of the israeli zionists from all the arab territories they have occupied and explicitly provide for the restoration of the national rights of the palestinian people."

the security council was adjourned after hearing the speeches by representatives of some countries.

UNESCO Executive Board Adopts Resolution Urging Expulsion of Representatives of Chiang Kai-shek Clique

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 9, 1973)

the 93rd session of the executive board of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization adopted a resolution yesterday urging the international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations with unesco to expel representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique. the resolution, submitted by china, was adopted by 17 to 1 with 10 abstentions.

it was learned that there are more than 300 international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations of "consultation and association", relations of "information and consultation" or relations of "mutual information" with unesco.

the resolution notes: "bodies or elements linked with chiang kai-shek and usurping the name of china continue to conduct illegal activities within certain international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations with unesco". so, it "urges international non-governmental organizations which maintain relations with unesco and in which bodies or elements linked with chiang kai-shek

participate, having illegally usurped the name of china, to take measures to exclude them immediately and to break off all relations with them".

the resolution also requests the director-general of the unesco: "(1) to communicate this resolution to all international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations with unesco; (2) to request the international non-governmental organizations concerned to inform him of the action they have taken to comply with the resolution; and (3) to submit a report on this subject to the executive board at its spring session in 1974."

speaking before the resolution was adopted, chinese representative hu sha pointed out: "after the chinese people overthrew the reactionary rule of the chiang kai-shek clique and founded the people's republic of china in 1949, the representative of the people's republic of china is the sole legal representative of china and any organizations and individuals under the jurisdiction of the chiang kai-shek clique are absolutely unqualified to take part in any international organizations in the name of china. on october 25, 1971, the u.n. general assembly adopted a resolution on the restoration of the legitimate rights to the people's republic of china and the expulsion of the so-called representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the u.n. and all its organizations. on october 29 of the same year, the executive board of this organization adopted a resolution which regards the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal representative of china. since then, nearly two years have elapsed. during this period great changes have taken place. at present, most of the countries and justice-upholding public opinion in the world have recognized that there is only one china, namely, the people's republic of china, and that taiwan is an inalienable part of china's sacred territory and a province of china. this has already become a historical trend. the socalled 'two chinas', 'one china, one taiwan' and so on have all gone bankrupt. however, as against this irresistible historical trend, bodies or elements under the jurisdiction of the chiang kai-shek clique usurping the name of 'china' or adopting the name of 'taiwan' are still carrying on unlawful activities in some international non-governmental organizations connected with this organization." hu sha demanded that the executive board adopt a resolution urging these organizations to expel the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique as early as possible and break off all ties with the clique.

referring to the participation as individuals by elements of the chiang kai-shek clique in international non-governmental organizations, hu sha pointed out that "the chiang kai-shek clique, which has long been spurned by the chinese people, often sent its men, under the signboard of 'science having nothing to do with politics' and 'academic freedom', into some international organizations usurping the seats of china. it was precisely under the

cloak of 'scientists' and 'scholars' and in the name of individuals that some elements of the chiang kai-shek clique sneaked into some of these international non-governmental organizations. these people are included in what we referred to as elements who have relations with chiang kai-shek."

when the resolution was put to vote at the executive board meeting, the only vote against it was cast by the united states.

Developing Countries Representatives Denounce Economic Exploitation, Plunder and Control at UN General Assembly Second Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 10, 1973)

the second committee of the u.n. general assembly held a general debate on the international economic situation from september 28 to october 9. representatives from many developing countries at the meeting denounced exploitation, plunder and control in the international economic field and expressed determination to fight for the safeguarding of state sovereignty and the development of national economies.

gebru, representative of ethiopia, said that in trade negotiations, the aim should be the achievement of tangible benefits to developing countries, and tariff and non-tariff barriers should be dismantled so that they would be accorded effective favoured treatment.

he noted that the instability of currency exchange rates caused by certain developed countries had placed a heavy burden on the economies of developing countries.

tutu, representative of ghana, said that developed countries had no political will to give any real help to the less developed countries. he pointed out that one obstacle to the economic progress of the developing countries was the problem of debt servicing. quite a large proportion of the "aid" given by the developed countries came back to them in the form of high interest payments on loans to finance projects and of payments for the transfer of technology. as a result, many developing countries, including ghana, still had precarious external balance because of the maturing of short and medium credits.

perez cuellar, representative of peru, said that economies of most of the developing countries were infringed because of an unfaired international division of labour.

the economy of those countries was still based mainly on export of raw materials. he noted that the problem of multinational companies was one of particular concern to many developing countries. these companies were harmful to economies of those countries. his delegation advocated that any harmful practices (of multinational companies) and interference in the international affairs of states or violation of national laws should be prevented.

rasaputram, representative of sri lanka, said that the development gap between the rich and poor countries was widening. most of the developing countries were faced with debt crisis. he said that loans concluded on hard terms should be rescheduled to reduce their impact on the outflow of resources. the debt problem of individual countries or groups of countries should be appraised, and measures taken to reduce interest charges.

hani hussin habeeb, representative of syria, observed that colonialism and foreign occupation had been the main causes of under-development in many of the developing countries.

abdul aziz ahmed ba-isa, representative of the people's democratic republic of yemen, said that the gap between the developed and the developing countries was widening at an accelerating pace. but, he pointed out, developing countries should believe in the principle of self-reliance.

izzeldin hamid, representative of the sudan, emphasized that the principle of self-reliance was an integral component of the development effort of the developing countries.

zimba chabala, representative of zambia, said that his country continued to suffer from the economic effects of the political situation in southern africa, and he considered that the political and other forms of collaboration with the racist minority regimes by certain member states of the united nations were detrimental to the interests of the oppressed majority and to those of independent african states.

abdelmajid fasla, representative of algeria, said that the division had never been so radical between those countries which were trying to maintain the present order and those countries which were seeking changes. he stressed that it was of significance to have good cooperation among the developing countries in developing their economies.

wang jun-shen, chinese representative, said: "in order to shift the crisis, the superpowers are trying hard to impose the evil consequences on the large number of developing countries. they have further stepped up their economic expansion and contention and subjected other countries to intensified exploitation, plunder and control. people have come to realize more and more clearly from the plain facts that the major root cause of the poverty and backwardness of developing countries, their

difficulties in economic development and current upheavals and lack of tranquillity in the international economic field lies in the aggression, interference, control, expansion, monopoly and exploitation by imperialism and hegemonism."

the chinese representative pointed out, "imperialism continues to flaunt the banner of 'economic cooperation' and 'international development' for intensified exploitation. social-imperialism is more insidious. taking advantage of the developing countries being in need of international aid, it dresses itself up as a friend of the developing countries. in fact, it is working hard for expansion, for the acquisition of strategic resources and the control of important strategic points by taking advantage of others' difficulties. in trade, it buys cheap and sells dear, purchases products from the developing countries at low prices and then sells them out at high prices through reexport reaping exorbitant profits. seeking hegemony over the seas and oceans and plundering maritime resources, it stubbornly refuses to recognize the 200-nautical mile territorial sea and economic zone.

"the facts prove that its so-called 'aid' is in fact plunder, and its so-called 'support' is in fact control. no amount of nice words and novel tricks can deceive many people. more and more people have seen through its deeds of imperialism. it is inevitable that the developing countries, confronted with the aforesaid challenge, direct the spearhead of their struggle at imperialism and hegemonism."

speaking of the united struggles waged by many developing countries in the economic field against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, wang jun-shen reiterated "the chinese government and people resolutely support these just struggles of the developing countries."

he declared, "china is a socialist country and a developing country as well. she belongs to the third world. during the long period of common struggles, the chinese people have forged a profound friendship with the people of asia, africa and latin america. we will continue to stand closely by the peoples of the numerous developing countries. we will learn from each other, support each other and march forward together".

Fourth Committee of UN General Assembly Discusses Question of Portuguese Colonies

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 11, 1973)

the fourth committee (trust and non-self-governing territories) of the u.n. general assembly discussed the question of territories under portuguese administration from september 27 to october 10. representatives from 60 countries, especially those from asia, africa and latin america, in their speeches strongly condemned the portuguese colonial rule over african territories and gave their energetic support to the people in the portuguese colonies struggling for national liberation.

salim, representative of tanzania, speaking in his capacity as chairman of the special committee of decolonization, transmitted to the committee a message from aristides pereira, general secretary of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde, announcing that the state of guinea-bissau had been founded. many representatives expressed congratulations on the birth of the new state.

kaniaru, representative of kenya, said that kenya condemned and called for outright condemnation of portugal and its collaborators for the suppression and killing of african peoples.

montoya, representative of peru, stated that his government felt the declaration of the independent state of guinea-bissau was a positive and encouraging sign for the freedom fighters, the foreign troops in that territory, whose presence there constituted an act of aggression, should soon be withdrawn.

he added that his government reaffirmed its determined support for the cause of the people suffering under the yoke of colonial oppression and rejected any collaboration that might perpetuate colonialism.

mampuya musumgayi nkuembe, representative of zaire, said that portugal vainly resisted the march of history and attempted to cling to its occupied territories. under whose name and what principle could portugal say that those areas in africa belonged to it? he asked. he said zaire was duty bound to give military and other aid to the people in all occupied territories.

petre vlasceanu, representative of romania, said that his delegation warmly welcomed the proclamation of independence by guinea-bissau. he said that the liberation struggle in southern africa was intensifying and the united nations should increase its assistance to that struggle. romania would continue to give political, diplomatic, material and moral support to the liberation movements in angola and mozambique, he declared.

lansine sylla, representative of guinea, exposed in his speech the crimes of genocide committed by portugal in the territories under its domination. he said that the portuguese colonists should be firmly condemned and greater pressure should be applied by the united nations on the portuguese government and greater assistance provided to the liberation movements.

abdelwahid ali refadi, representative of libya, said that the portuguese had failed to stop or slow the tide of liberation in africa, despite their barbarous acts. the declaration of independence of guinea-bissau demonstrated that only through armed struggle could colonized people win their independence.

chinese representative chuang yen said: "the present situation is developing in depth in a direction favourable to the african people and unfavourable to imperialism and colonialism. the african countries that have already achieved independence, constantly strengthen their unity, and are directing their spearheads against the common enemies -- of africa -- imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism. the armed struggles and mass movements of the people in non-independent regions for national liberation are continuing to surge forward. the situation in africa is excellent and encouraging."

he pointed out: "the victorious growth of the revolutionary struggle in the portuguese colonies has thrown the portuguese colonial authorities into a panic. in order to save themselves from defeat, they are stepping up their suppression of the local national movements." he strongly condemned the portuguese colonialists for their fascist atrocities and expressed the resolute support of the chinese government and people for the just struggle of the people in portuguese colonies.

in his speech tula, representative of the angolan national liberation front (f.n.l.a.), pointed out that the language of arms was the only one which could make portugal see reason. as long as portugal persisted in maintaining an aggressive position, the angolan people would continue their armed struggle and intensify it until complete independence was achieved.

he said that through the armed struggle, the angolan people had liberated many sectors and regions along the whole angolan front. any solution to the problem of angola which did not involve recognition by portugal of the right of the angolan people to self-determination and independence was destined to failure. the f.n.l.a. was prepared to carry on the war to the end, he said.

Huang Hua Speaks at General Steering Committee of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 16, 1973)

chinese representative huang hua spoke at the general steering committee meeting of the u.n. general assembly this afternoon during a debate on the proposal concerning the cambodian question.

he said: "as is known to all, the royal government of national union of cambodia led by samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole lawful government of cambodia. the traitorous lon nol group is a puppet regime fostered by foreign forces, and it is completely illegal for that group to usurp the seat of cambodia in the united nations."

he pointed out: "the royal government of cambodia led by samdech norodom sihanouk consistently pursued a policy of peace, neutrality, independence and non-alignment. back in 1955, the royal government of cambodia joined the united nations. for many years it had faithfully observed and defended the purposes and principles of the united nations and contributed to peace in southeast asia and the world, enjoying high international prestige.

"in march 1970, the u.s. government instigated the traitorous lon nol group to stage a reactionary coup d'etat and illegally establish a fascist puppet regime. thereafter, together with the saigon authorities, it flagrantly sent troops to invade cambodia and thus sabotaged the independence and peace of cambodia.

"some have talked about opposition to 'outside interference' in cambodia. as is known to all, the only 'outside interference' in cambodia is the u.s. government's armed intervention there, which has not ceased up till now. if these people genuinely stood for the principle of opposing 'outside interference', they should unhesitatingly oppose the above-said real outside interference in cambodia. if they should oppose the inscription of the item 'restoration of the legitimate rights of the rgnuc' on the agenda of the general assembly while supporting the illegal usurpation of cambodia's seat by the traitorous puppet lon nol group imposed on the cambodian people by the above-said outside force of aggression, that will only constitute a continued encouragement to the outside interference that has been imposed on cambodia."

he added: "the cambodian people are a heroic people. samdech sihanouk is an outstanding patriot of cambodia. at a moment when the cambodian nation was at a critical juncture, he, in his capacity as head of state, called upon the khmer people to rise in resistance against the aggressors and take punitive action against the traitorous

lon nol group. over the past three years, the broad masses of patriotic armymen and people of cambodia, united around the royal government of national union, have fought courageously and won brilliant victories. the cambodian people's armed forces have grown into an indestructible armed force of the people in the course of the fight, and the royal government of national union of cambodia has obtained the warm support of the broad masses of the cambodian people. the liberated areas have now covered over 90 per cent of the national territory with over 80 per cent of the total population. in the vast liberated areas, the royal government of national union of cambodia has established administrative organs at various levels, exercising effective government power there. the representative of the puppet lon nol group even slandered the rgnuc as a 'government in exile'. this is sheer nonsense. would it not be more in conformity with the reality for that group to declare itself a puppet group? he also had the temerity to falsely charge the democratic republic of viet nam with aggression against cambodia. this is simply a shameless slander aimed at covering up its own features as a traitorous puppet."

huang hua pointed out that the royal government of national union of cambodia has won broad international recognition, whereas the lon nol puppet group has long been spurned by the broad masses of the cambodian people. "the day is not far off when it will totally collapse and will be tried and punished by the people. we hope that some who still adopt a hesitant and wait-and-see attitude on the cambodian question will see the situation clearly and change their attitude," he said.

in conclusion, huang hua said, "the puppet lon nol group's unlawful usurpation of cambodia's seat in the united nations is in complete violation of the u.n. charter. back in march 1970, samdech sihanouk sent a telegram to u thant, the then secretary-general of the united nations, pointing out that the united nations must not recognize the lon nol group. but over the past three years such a just demand has not been met as a result of the obstruction of some big powers. this is intolerable. in order to uphold international justice and defend the principles of the u.n. charter, the chinese delegation maintains that the current session of the general assembly should discuss and decide upon the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations, and completely end the absurd situation in which cambodia's seat in the united nations is illegally usurped by the representatives of the lon nol puppet group."

UN General Steering Committee Decides to Propose Inclusion in UN Agenda of Question of Portuguese Aggression against Guinea Bissau

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 19, 1973)

the general steering committee of the u.n. general assembly adopted today a draft resolution tabled by 58 countries, deciding to include in the agenda of the current session of the u.n. general assembly an item entitled "illegal occupation by portuguese military forces of certain sectors of the republic of guinea bissau and acts of aggression committed by them against the people of the republic".

as current chairman of the african group of the u.n. member states, radha krishna ramphul, representative of mauritius, took the floor first at today's meeting. he pointed out that it is incumbent upon the united natons to extend all possible assistance to the people of the new-born republic so as to ensure that their independence and sovereignty are respected. the illegal occupation by portugal of certain parts of guinea bissau, as also of cape verde, must cease at once. the atrocious acts of aggression by the portuguese military forces against the people of guinea bissau must be stopped. he stressed that the situation in guinea bissau requires the most urgent consideration by the assembly.

medoune fall, representative of senegal, noted that the united nations general assembly should take actions to put an end to the foreign occupation of the new-born state of guinea bissau. the portuguese military forces must be driven out of the territory of the republic.

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, pointed out that the portuguese colonialist authorities are still occupying certain sectors of the territory of the republic of guinea bissau and waging a barbarous war against her. he stressed: "this is a naked aggression against the people of guinea bissau and a sovereign state and constitutes a serious threat to the peace and security of the region. no countries and people that uphold the principles of the u.n. charter can ever tolerate the continuation of such a state of affairs. the portuguese colonialist authorities must stop immediately their aggressive war against the republic of guinea bissau and immediately withdraw all their troops therefrom." he urged that the question should be included in the agenda of the current session of the general assembly as an urgent matter to be discussed with first priority.

among the speakers who gave their support to the request for inclusion of this item in the general assembly's agenda were representatives of somalia, pakistan, guinea, the sudan, nigeria, tanzania, ghana, yugoslavia, tunisia, uganda, madagascar, and fiji.

after a three-hour debate, the general steering committee voted on the draft resolution. 17 countries including china voted for it. the united states voted against and five countries (denmark, france, the netherlands, spain and the united kingdom) abstained.

US, USSR Superpowers Impose Draft Resolution on Middle East on UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 22, 1973)

under the "urgent request" of the united states and the soviet union, the united nations security council met yesterday evening till small hours today to discuss the draft resolution on the middle east question abruptly tabled by the two superpowers. urged by the united states and the soviet union, the meeting adopted the draft resolution hurriedly without full consultations between the member states.

chinese representative huang hua pointed out at the meeting that what the two superpowers, the u.s. and the u.s.s.r., had done was an attempt to impose the situation of "no war, no peace" again on the arab people. when voting took place at the meeting, the chinese representative did not take part.

here are the contents of the draft resolution concocted by the united states and the soviet union:

"1. calls upon all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the positions they now occupy; 2. calls upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease fire the implementation of security council resolution 242 (1967) in all of its parts; 3. decides that, immediately and concurrently with the cease fire, negotiations start between the parties concerned under apporpriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the middle east."

u.s. representative john scali took the floor first. throughout his speech, he spoke on behalf of the united states and the soviet union. he emphasized, "the united states, together with the u.s.s.r., has called for this meeting of the security council with one purpose in mind: to take joint action and to present a joint proposition to the council whose aim is to bring an immediate ceasefire in place and to begin promptly negotiations between the parties under appropriate auspices looking toward

a just and durable peace based on the november 1967 security council resolution." in other words, what the u.s. and the u.s.s.r. want are ceasefire and negotiations; and what the negotiations look toward is simply a so-called "just and durable peace" based on resolution 242 which neither denounces israel's aggression nor provides for the safeguard of the legitimate rights of the palestinian people. scali added that the u.s.-soviet joint proposition was the result of the talks in moscow between kissinger and brezhnev.

soviet representative yakov malik spoke next. malik made no distinction between the aggressors and the victims of aggression. he charged in general that the middle east war "seriously menaces the maintenance of peace". he said that "the dangerous development of events" requires all "urgent efforts to turn back the course of events in this area into the channel of peaceful and equitable settlement" which really means that the soviet revisionist leading clique wants to sell out the interests of the arab people in the middle east so as to restore the situation of "no war, no peace" originally created by the two superpowers, the u.s. and the u.s.s.r., there.

the abrupt imposition by the united states and the soviet union of a draft resolution concocted by them on the security council aroused the resentment of the representatives of many countries which was openly expressed by some in their speeches, while a number of representatives sharply exposed the intent of the u.s.-soviet draft resolution.

saudi arabian representative baroody pointed out at the meeting that the u.s.-soviet draft resolution shows that the united states and the soviet union are once again playing power politics and contending for spheres of influence. both the u.s. and the soviet union take the middle east region as a chessboard to conduct political gamble, he said, adding that if the draft resolution was adopted, another phoney detente would be created. the arab people will continue their struggle until there is no more injustice in the region, he said.

sudanese foreign minister mansour khalid said that the council has been hastily presented with a draft resolution which came as a surprise to the sudanese delegation. he pointed out that there can be no peace as long as there is occupation. in any search for peace, he said, one cannot ignore the reality of palestine.

the representative of india samar sen said that his country will support the u.s.-soviet draft. however, he added, india adopts a cautious attitude towards agreement affecting other countries reached between the big powers, because india does not know the details of the agreement reached between the united states and the soviet union.

egyptian foreign minister el-zayyat said, "the targets of egypt as i have explained them still stand: liberation

of our lands, preservation of our territorial integrity, determination that the usurped rights of the palestinians will be preserved." he pointed out "that the acquisition of territory as a result of war is inadmissible; that the territorial integrity of all nations is sacred; that the right of self-determination is one of the most fundamental rights, a right for which men have fought".

the u.s.-soviet draft resolution was welcomed by israel. israeli representative tekoah said, israel adopts a positive attitude towards the draft, but, he said, israel's acceptance of the cease-fire is conditional. the conditions include acceptance of the cease-fire by all the belligerents, release of all prisoners of war, and even lifting the blockade against israel by yemen at the bab el mandeb straits.

chinese representative huang hua said at the meeting: "in our speech at the security council meeting of october 8 in considering the question of israeli aggression against egypt and syria, the chinese delegation clearly pointed out: 'if the security council is to adopt any resolution at all, it must condemn all the acts of aggression by the israeli zionists in the strongest terms, give the firmest support to the egyptian, syrian and palestinian peoples in the just action they are taking to resist the aggressors, demand the immediate withdrawal of the israeli zionists from all the arab territories they have occupied and explicitly provide for the restoration of the national rights of the palestinian people.'

"the draft resolution tabled today by the u.s. and u.s.s.r. delegations has failed to reflect the above just position. it must also be pointed out that what the two superpowers have done in the whole course of the current event has revealed their contention as well as collusion in the middle east and their attempt to impose the situation of 'no war, no peace' again on the arab people. this time, these two superpowers have hurriedly introduced a draft resolution of their concoction to the security council and asked for its immediate adoption allowing of no full consultation between the member states of the security council and preventing them from seeking instructions from their respective governments. this practice of imposing one's views on the security council is most unreasonable and is what we cannot agree.

"in view of the foregoing, the chinese delegation decides not to participate in the voting on the above draft resolution."

although syria, one of the parties, had sent a representative to the meeting, he did not address the meeting.

voting finally took place at the meeting. the u.s.-soviet draft resolution was adopted as the representatives of 14 countries including the united states and the sovit union voted for it. the chinese representative did not participate in the voting.

Chiao Kuan-hua Exposes Superpowers' Middle East Fraud

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 23, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly, spoke at the security council today on the so-called supervision of ceasefire in the middle east.

the full text of his speech reads:

this morning, the president of the security council informed the chinese delegation that an urgent meeting of the security council would be held to discuss the so-called violation of cease-fire in the middle east. after we arrived at the conference hall, the chinese delegation was told that there would be no security council meeting and that the united states and the soviet union would reach an agreement, which would then be transmitted through consensus to the secretary-general for implementation. the chinese delegation firmly opposes such a malicious practice of using the u.n. security council as a tool to be juggled with by the two superpowers at will. in our opinion, this is also an utter disrespect for the other states members of the security council. the chinese delegation cannot tolerate such a practice. we have something to say. we believe that the other states members of the security council also have something to say from the bottom of their hearts. now the chinese delegation would like to state once again our views on the middle east situation and on the manipulation of tne security council by the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union:

1. since october 6, the broad masses of armymen and people of egypt, syria and palestine have won a series of brilliant victories in their heroic fight against israeli aggression. egyptian national flags have again fluttered over the territories on the eastern bank of the suez which had been occupied for more than six years. the syrian armymen and people have inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy troops at the golan heights. the palestinian guerrillas have also launched attacks valiantly. the sacred fight against aggression and for the recovery of occupied territories waged by the armymen and people of egypt, syria and palestine has broken through the situation of "no war, no peace" deliberately created by the two superpowers in the middle east for their respective interests, exploded the myth about the "invincibility" of israel and demonstrated the strong fighting will of the arab and palestinian people, who have been greatly encouraged. at the same time, many arab countries have successively sent out their troops to the front of war against aggression and fought shoulder to shoulder with the armymen and people of egypt, syria and palestine. many other arab countries and people are giving active

support and assistance by various means to this war against aggression, demonstrating the unprecedented militant unity of the arab countries in their common fight against the enemy. the facts prove that the arab and palestinian people are heroic people and that the struggle they have been waging since october 6 is perfectly just. the united nations and all justice-upholding and peace-loving countries and people of the world are duty bound to give the most active support and assistance to it, and no one has any right to engage in obstructions and sabotage.

2. however, we have to point out with indignation here that the two superpowers have played a most inglorious role throughout the incident. it is known to all that the dangerous development of events in the middle east is caused not by the arab and palestinian people but by the israeli zionist aggression and provocations with the support and connivance of the two superpowers. after israel unleashed the recent new provocations, the two superpowers have successively supplied arms to the belligerent parties. here it must be pointed out that in supplying arms to the arab countries, the purpose of the soviet union is by no means to give true support to them in resisting israeli provocations but to control the development of the middle east situation so that it will not go beyond the limits it has agreed with the other superpower. the soviet union also made a big hue and cry that the arab people's struggle against aggression had confronted "detente" with a "dangerous development of events" and that the development of the situation "ran counter to" the easing of tension recently attained. what does this show? this shows that what the soviet union calls "detente" is based on the submissive prostration of all oppressed nations and peoples before the condominium of the two superpowers. the united states and the soviet union, contending as well as colluding with each other, have blamed and obstructed in every possible way the just struggle of the egyptian, syrian and palestinian people against aggression and are trying by all possible means to strangle it, for the purpose of stopping the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples, binding their hands and leaving them at the mercy of the two superpowers. in order to further divide up spheres of influence in the middle east and reimpose the situation of "no war, no peace" on the arab peoples, the two superpowers, after hectic bargaining behind the scenes for their respective interests, produced a draft resolution at the security council on the early morning of october 22, in an attempt to use the united nations and the security council as their hired tool to rubber-stamp the deal of the two superpowers. all people with a discerning eye will see clearly that that so-called draft resolution is even more ambiguous than resolution 242, and is a scrap of paper, a fraud, which can solve no problems. basically speaking, the chinese delegation was not in favour of this so-called draft resolution. however, it was only after taking into consideration the desire of certain countries concerned that the chinese delegation refrained from voting against it and did not participate in the voting. just as we have foreseen,

as soon as that draft resolution was adopted, the israeli zionists immediately and flagrantly continued to expand their aggression against egypt and syria. it can thus be seen that what the soviet union calls "justice" is partiality towards israel.

3. we firmly support egypt and syria in their just denunciation of israel's expanded aggression. no matter what measures the egyptian, syrian and palestinian people may take on their own occupied soil for the recovery of their lost territories, they are all just, whereas any slight provocation made by israel constitutes a criminal act. we maintain that the two superpowers which have all along been obstructing and sabotaging the just struggle of the armymen and people of egypt and syria and which have concocted the said draft resolution must be held fully and unshirkably responsible for the recent expanded aggression by israeli zionism.

4. following the draft resolution of october 22, the united states and the soviet union have today introduced a new draft resolution on what they call supervising the ceasefire. this is a fresh insult to the united nations. like the previous resolution, this draft resolution is a mere scrap of paper, which makes no condemnation of israel's expanded aggression, puts the aggressor and the victim of aggression on a par and fails to make the slightest mention of the demand for the immediate withdrawal of the israeli aggressors from all the occupied arab territories. fundamentally speaking, the chinese delegation is opposed to this draft resolution. i deem it also necessary to point out that the evolution of the united nations to the present state of affairs has reached intolerable limits. what is the need for the united nations? would it not suffice to have the condominium of the united states and the soviet union plus a secretary-general? nevertheless, out of respect for the countries concerned, we would give consideration to that draft resolution. but we will never allow it to be imposed on us. the superpowers want to force through the draft resolution before it is distributed. what kind of logic on earth is this? if the countries concerned -- i repeat, the countries concerned -- want such a thing, we have no alternative, but the maximum we can do is to refrain from opposing it. but we are deeply convinced that the broad masses of the arab people will never allow themselves to be controlled by the two superpowers perpetually. history is long. the people will invariably carry on the struggle and live on. all this will be nothing but an interlude when we look back after a few decades.

5. fundamentally speaking, the days are gone when the two superpowers could manipulate and dominate the affairs of the world. neither one superpower nor the two superpowers combined can impose their will on the people of the world, on the third world countries and other states members of the security council. the arab and palestinian peoples

are politically conscious people with a strong will, tested and tempered in the struggle against aggression over the past years and in the recent days, they will still less docilely allow themselves to be manipulated and duped by the two superpowers. the 700 million chinese people and the numerous third world countries and people as well as all those upholding justice sympathize with and support them. so long as the national rights of the palestinian people are not restored and the lost territories of the arab countries are not recovered, there can be no lasting peace in the middle east. the heroic arab and palestinian people will certainly draw the necessary lessons from what the two superpowers have done, continue to break through the situation of "no war, no peace" which the two superpowers try to reimpose on them, continue their persistent struggle, enhance their unity, act independently and on their own initiative, ceaselessly strengthen themselves, surmount all kinds of obstructions and difficulties and carry on the just struggle against aggression. the great arab people will certainly win liberation.

Chinese Representative Huang Hua Repudiates Malik at UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 23, 1973)

chinese permanent representative to the united nations huang hua made a speech at today's u.n. security council solemnly repudiating the slander and attack on china by the soviet representative malik. full text of huang hua's speech reads:

mr. president,

thank you for allowing me to speak.

the soviet representative mr. malik just now made a lengthy statement slandering the chinese delegation. however, his statement has completely ignored the facts and is full of lies. i would like to cite just a few facts which everyone here has seen.

who delayed the proceedings of the council? this morning the chinese delegation arrived in the security council chamber on time as notified by the president, and expressed our readiness to take part in the formal meeting of the council at any time to discuss related proposals. but we saw no draft resolution until this afternoon. it was only after the formal meeting of the council had begun that the representatives received the draft resolution in english while the chinese vice-foreign minister was speaking. it was only after mr. malik had interrupted the chinese

vice-foreign minister's speech that we received the draft resolution in chinese. we were forced to take a vote before the representatives had the time to read over the draft. how can the security council tolerate such an unreasonable demand? from this morning till this afternoon, precisely because the soviet union and the united states had differences of opinion and were engaged in behind-the-scenes deals, the draft resolution was not presented until after the afternoon meeting had started. this is a fact known to all. yet mr. malik preferred to tell a bare-faced lie to the council, alleging that the chinese representatives had known the content of the soviet-u.s. draft long ago and that the statement of the chinese vice-foreign minister had delayed the council's action.

secondly, mr. malik accused the chinese delegation of creating disorder. this is all the more a deliberate fabrication by mr. malik. it was he who had tried to deprive the chinese representative of his right to speak by unwarrantedly raising a point of order. the disorder was created solely by mr. malik's unreasonable behaviour.

thirdly, who assisted israel in its aggression? mr. malik talked unabashedly that china and israel had formed a so-called alliance. this is making a mockery of the common sense of the representatives. it is known to all that the people's republic of china has never had any diplomatic, economic, trade, cultural or other relations with israel. it is you, the soviet union, that has maintained diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with israel for a long time. since 1967 when israel unleashed the war of aggression against the arab countries, you have stepped up sending emigrants to israel at the rate of over 30,000 per year including technical and military personnel. what is your purpose? you are preparing to take over israel in the future, so that it can turn from an ally of one superpower into an ally of the other superpower.

take the draft resolution concocted by the soviet union and the united states on october 22. that resolution contains no reference whatsoever to the supervision of the ceasefire. could that be an oversight? you have deliberately created such a situation so as to enable israel to continue to expand its aggression. no one will believe that this is a mere oversight on your part. you were deliberately vague so as to enable israel to utilize it to continue expanding its aggression. of course, it will be nothing but a fraud with or without the provision for supervising the ceasefire.

at the security council meeting of october 22, the soviet union and the united states, after behind-the-scenes deals, hurriedly produced a draft resolution, allowing no time for the other members to hold consultations or seek instructions from their respective governments, and you asked for an immediate vote on that draft. your arbitrary practice is aimed at establishing the condominium of the

united states and the soviet union in the security council. this is an insult to the council. you have placed many members of the council in a very difficult position. no sovereign states with self-respect can tolerate such rude and truculent manipulation of the security council. many members of the council have expressed their dissatisfaction with your behaviour. yet mr. malik has shown utter contempt for these just opinions. today, mr. malik even asked the security council to take a vote before the council members had seen the draft. such a truculent attitude is even more brazen. the purpose is obviously to prevent the chinese vice-foreign minister from speaking. he is afraid that the chinese vice-foreign minister would expose the deal made between him and the other superpower. but they will never succeed in their attempt to establish a "new order" of joint manipulation of the security council by the two superpowers. from the clumsy performance of mr. malik, people can see that they are trying to apply to the security council the power politics practiced by the superpowers. the chinese people adhere to principles. we are not afraid of your slanders. we shall never allow you to establish superpower condominium in the security council.

mr. malik said that the chinese delegation had obstructed the realization of the ceasefire. this is indeed making a mockery of the common sense of the representatives here. if you are truly concerned about the sufferings of the palestinian and other arab peoples who have been rendered homeless over a long period and who have shed their blood and sacrificed their lives, then what have you done over the past six years? israel has not withdrawn a single inch, and there is still no trace of the national rights of the palestinian people. over the past six years, in order to contend with the other superpower for hegemony, you turn on the tap at one time and turn it off at another time, saying that you are concerned about the bloodshed and sacrifices of the arab people and that you have supported their struggle. this is hundred per cent hypocrisy. you are shedding crocodile tears. as the chinese saying goes, "it is sheer hypocrisy for the cat to cry over the death of the mouse." you are downright hypocrites. that is your true feature.

from today's meeting, we hope that people will draw a lesson, that is, they must be vigilant against the two superpowers' ambition to establish their condominium in the security council. we must never allow such ambitions to come true.

UN 4th Committee Debates on Rhodesian Question

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 25, 1973)

the fourth committee (trust and non-self-governing territories) of the u.n. general assembly held a 10-day debate on the question of rhodesia beginning october 12.

more than 80 representatives spoke at the committee meeting. many of them, mostly asian, african and latin american representatives, strongly denounced the smith racist regime, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for suppressing the people of zimbabwe and opposing the independent countries and people in africa. they also gave their firm support to the just struggle of the zimbabwe people to overthrow the smith regime and win national liberation.

at the beginning of the debate, the liberation movements in zimbabwe gave an account of the situation in rhodesia and declared their stand on waging the struggle against the smith white racist regime.

mukudzei mudzi, executive secretary of the zimbabwe african national union (zanu), said that the zimbabwe people viewed armed struggle as the only way to their complete liberation.

he declared that the liberation movements in zimbabwe are the sole legitimate representatives of the zimbabwe people, and that the liberation struggle is a just war.

edward ndlovu, national secretary of the zimbabwe african people's union, said that the tyranny in zimbabwe should be brought to an end and that it was obvious that there could be no peaceful solution in rhodesia.

banana, vice-president of the african national council of zimbabwe, accused the smith regime of its so-called new legislation which forced large numbers of africans out of their homes, and of the arrests and harassments resulting in the imprisonment without trial of many leaders of the liberation movements in zimbabwe.

chinese representative chuang yen declared, "the only solution of the rhodesian question lies in respecting the right of the zimbabwe people to self-determination and giving them vigorous political and material support in their just struggle to overthrow the smith racist regime and win national liberation, so that the zimbabwe people may achieve complete national independence free from any outside interference." he demanded that the u.n. sternly condemn the smith racist regime for its atrocities against the zimbabwe people and ask it to release all those being persecuted; sternly condemn the rhodesian regime for its blackmail and provocations against zambia; sternly condemn rhodesia, south africa

and portugal for their collusion in joint suppression of the national liberation movements in zimbabwe and other parts of southern africa and demand the withdrawal of south african police and armed forces from rhodesia; further strengthen and expand the sanctions against rhodesia, south africa and portugal; and call upon the governments and people of various countries to render greater support to the struggle of the zimbabwe people.

g.r. zimba, representative of zambia, observed that the smith regime's suppression should be put to an end; there must be a collective effort to quell those foreign governments and economic interests which still support the smith regime; the removal of all south african military forces from the british colony must be assured; political detainees should be released at once; and concrete material assistance should be provided to the liberation movements and to zambia.

representatives from somalia, romania, kenya, albania, guyana and panama also denounced the smith racist regime and its allies, and expressed their support to the just struggle of the zimbabwe people and other african peoples. they also asked the u.n. to reinforce the sanctions against rhodesia and extend these sanctions to south africa and portugal.

UN Security Council Continues to Discuss Middle East Question and Adopts Another Resolution

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 25, 1973)

the united nations security council met last evening and this afternoon, to discuss the middle east question. it adopted a draft resolution tabled jointly by guinea and seven other countries, deciding to set up a united nations emergency force to be composed of personnel drawn from states members of the united nations, except permanent members of the security council, and to send it to the middle east to supervise the ceasefire. chinese representative huang hua expounded the principled stand of the chinese government at the meeting today. he did not take part in the voting when the draft resolution was put to vote.

the course of discussion at these two meetings further revealed the imperialist features of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, which take advantage of the arab countries' temporary difficulties to seek their own gains and to scheme against each other in their scramble for spheres of influence.

egyptian foreign minister el-zayyat spoke first at yesterday's meeting. he said that after the adoption of the two u.s.-soviet joint draft resolutions by the security council, one on "in-place" ceasefire and the other on supervision of the ceasefire, a new war, a new aggression, has broken out and is continuing in the middle east. under the guise of ceasefire, israel has mounted attacks on both sides of the suez canal. the egyptian armed forces and people are fighting back. he said egypt requested the two co-sponsors of the two above-mentioned security council resolutions, the united states and the soviet union, to send troop's to help the u.n. observers bring the belligerent armed forces of all sides back to their positions before the ceasefire.

in his speech, yugoslav representative lazar mojsov proposed the dispatch of a united nations emergency force to the middle east to ensure the implementation of the security council resolution on "in-place" ceasefire.

in his speech soviet representative yakov malik showed great interest in dispatching soviet troops to the middle east. he said the soviet delegation has "listened attentively" to the request of the egyptian foreign minister for dispatching american and soviet troops and has been authorized to declare that the request of egypt is undoubtedly justified and entirely in accordance with the u.n. charter. he also expressed dissatisfaction with the absence of soviet personnel among the u.n. observers stationed in the middle east.

u.s. representative john scali opposed the sending of american and soviet troops to the middle east, obviously fearing that this would strengthen the soviet position in the struggle there. he said, "in the view of the united states, this is not a time in which involvement by the great powers through the dispatch of their armed forces could be helpful in creating conditions of peace."

odero-jowi, representative of kenya, then put forward a draft resolution on behalf of guinea, india, indonesia, kenya, panama, peru, the sudan and yugoslavia, demanding the immediate establishment of a united nations emergency force under the authority of the security council. in order to ensure that there will be time for consultations among all countries, he did not press for an immediate voting on the draft resolution.

when the security council resumed its meeting this afternoon, odero-jowi stated that after consultations, the representatives of guinea and the other seven countries have decided to make some revisions of their draft resolution. the main revision is: the decision on the immediate creation of a u.n. emergency force is replaced by the decision on setting up "a united nations emergency force to be composed of personnel drawn from states members of the united nations, except permanent members of the security council".

chinese representative huang hua said the chinese delegation has pointed out that the two resolutions on ceasefire jointly tabled by the soviet union and the united states is a scrap of paper that can solve no problems. "the facts show that what we have said is right. after the second so-called resolution on ceasefire was adopted and became 'operative', the israeli zionists once again launched military attacks to seize new positions. the vivid facts before us have fully shown that the two so-called 'resolutions on ceasefire' which the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, hurriedly asked the security council to force through have had the actual effect of sapping the fighting will of the arab people and shielding israel's further expansion of aggression."

huang hua stated, "through their prolonged struggle against foreign aggression over the past century and more, the chinese people come to realize that a scrap of paper cannot drive away the aggressors. the two superpowers will never and cannot possibly help us oppressed and aggressed countries and people to achieve what they call 'just and durable peace'. on the contrary, they will only take advantage of our temporary difficult position to seek their own gains and achieve their imperialist purpose of dividing spheres of influence."

with regard to the new draft resolution, huang hua said, "the chinese delegation understands the good desire of the co-sponsors. however we deem it necessary to point out that the dispatch of u.n. emergency force will be of no avail. instead, it will leave infinite evil consequences in its wake, turning sovereign arab states in the middle east into an area of international control. did not the soviet representative say that the dispatch of soviet troops to this area would be entirely correct, just and in accord with the u.n. charter? then you should dispatch them right now exclamation why not send them now? is it not merely because that it is afraid of the opposition of the other superpower? what 'u.n. emergency peace-keeping force'? to put it bluntly, this is an attempt to occupy arab territories. is not south korea a living example? china has always been opposed to the dispatch of so-called 'peace-keeping forces'. we maintain the same position with regard to the present situation in the middle east. such a practice can only pave the way for further international intervention and control with the superpowers as the behind-the-scenes boss. the evil consequences of such a practice are bound to be seen through gradually by the hundreds of millions of arab people, thus giving rise to their stronger resistance. it is only out of consideration for the requests repeatedly made by the victims of aggression that china feels not in a position to veto it. china has decided not to participate in the voting on the said draft."

soviet representative malik expressed dissatisfaction with the revised draft resolution tabled by guinea and the other seven countries, which deprived the soviet union of

the opportunity to send troops to the middle east. he said the soviet delegation has "reservations" on the composition of the emergency force as proposed by the revised draft resolution. he stressed once again that the dispatch of soviet troops to the middle east is "just and fair" and that the soviet union takes a positive attitude towards this matter. he added that "if the aggressors continue to act in violation of the resolution of the security council", he hoped the council would "take more effective measures". the insinuation is that only the dispatch of soviet troops would constitute a "more effective measure". he once again bragged about the "contribution" made by the soviet union in providing arms to certain arab countries and tried in vain to sow discord in the relations between china and the non-aligned countries.

after a short recess following the adoption of the draft-resolution by the security council by a vote of 14 in favour, representatives of a number of countries spoke at the meeting, strongly denouncing the israeli zionist aggression. e.g. ogbu, representative of nigeria, announced on behalf of his government, that his country had severed diplomatic relations with israel.

chinese representative huang hua again took the floor and sternly refuted soviet representative malik's slander against china. huang hua said the anti-china verbiage uttered by mr. malik before the suspension of the meeting is really beneath refutation. mr. malik did his utmost to propagate the "tremendous contribution" made by the u.s.s.r. in providing arms to certain countries. however, everyone is aware of its true aim. not to mention how high a price and repayment it has extorted

huang hua stated, "mr. malik has again tried to sow discord in the relations between china and the non-aligned countries. this is of course futile. the chinese delegation has clearly stated its principled position either today, or during the council's discussions of the middle east question in june, or during the vote on relevant draft resolutions. the numerous arab countries and people as well as the people of the third world countries fully understand all this."

huang hua noted, "the more lies mr. malik tells, the more they reveal the ugly imperialist features of the soviet government in giving sham support to the arab and palestinian people while actually selling them out and in giving sham aid while actually trying to control them.".

Recommendation for Holding UN Conference on Law of Sea

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 26, 1973)

the u.n. political and security committee adopted a resolution this evening recommending to the general assembly the holding of the first inaugural session of the third united nations conference on the law of the sea in new york from november 26 to december 7 this year and the second substantive session in caracas, venezuela, from may 14 to july 19, 1974.

the committee also decided today to request the u.n. secretary general to invite the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of guinea-bissau and the u.n. council for namibia to participate in the conference together with member states of the u.n. and other organizations.

the resolution was adopted by 106-0 votes including china with nine abstentions: the soviet union, bulgaria, the byelorussian soviet socialist republic, czechoslovakia, the german democratic republic, hungary, mongolia, poland and the ukrainian soviet socialist republic.

the political and security committee began its debate on this item on october 15 after hearing the introduction of the report of the general assembly's committee on the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction to which the general assembly had entrusted the task of preparing for the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea.

in order to maintain superpower maritime hegemonism, the soviet representative dmitry n. kolesnik, taking a stand in direct opposition to the common desire of the developing countries to defend their state sovereignty and maritime resources, obstructed the convening of the conference from the very beginning under the pretext that it is "premature". the soviet representative undisguisedly claimed that the convening of the conference needs "the support of all countries" and must take into consideration the interests of the soviet union. he even threatened that the rules drawn up at the coming conference "must be universal in character", otherwise these rules "would not be binding" on certain states, and "would not be able to replace the existing rules of international law". in fear of the developing countries having a majority vote to adopt decisions, the soviet delegate in fact insisted on having the right of veto. the soviet delegate also opposed the holding of the second session of the conference in a developing country, thus exposing its social-imperialist's nature and getting itself greatly isolated in the process of the debate.

u.s. representative john r. stevenson was in favour of convening the conference on the law of the sea, but stressed in his speech that "voting at the conference occurs only

when there is broad general agreement among delegations that the time is ripe".

representatives from many developing countries and small and medium-sized countries expressed strong opposition to maritime hegemonism, the obstruction to convening the conference to draft a new law of the sea and the attempt of big powers to establish the right of "veto" at the conference.

pakistan representative iqbal akhund told the committee that there was urgent need to harness the sea resources to meet the pressing needs of two thirds of the world which had so poor a share of the riches of the land. despite the difficulties, he was of the view that the time had come to convene the third conference on the law of the sea without further delay. he emphasized that the conference procedures must not rule out the well established and long accepted method of voting.

kenyan delegate fran njenga made clear in his speech that his delegation would resist any attempt to delay the start of the conference.

albanian representative rako naco exposed the fact that the policy of hegemony of the soviet union and united states had been extended to the seas, threatening the interests of other countries. this policy had also found expression in the sea-bed committee. he stressed that the draft rules of procedure should have to thwart the efforts of the superpowers to impose their views on the conference.

alfonso arias-schreiber, representative of peru, declared that he opposed any attempt by the big powers to institute a system of "veto" regarding the conference on the law of the sea. he pointed out that those who thought that the interests of the big powers should be safeguarded were trying to put the clock back. he strongly criticized "a minority of privileged nations whose governments still consider that their economic interests and political ambitions must prevail over the fate and future of the rest of the nations of the world".

the mexican representative stressed that no state should be given the opportunity to exercise a veto in the decision-making process at the conference. the representatives of yugoslavia and liberia held that taking of decisions at the conference by a majority could not be avoided whenever it was not possible to reach a consensus.

chinese representative ling ching pointed out in his speech that "the entire preparatory work of the conference on the law of the sea has been fraught with acute and complicated struggles. the numerous small and medium-sized countries strongly demand the formulation of a fair and reasonable new law of the sea that protects their legitimate rights. the superpowers, however, oppose any proposal for substantive changes in the old law of the sea."

ling ching said: "here we cannot but point out that during our discussions last week a superpower, under the smokescreen of practising 'consensus', asserted that the rules of a new law of the sea would have international observance only if they were supported by all countries and that the holding of the conference on the law of the sea should also depend on the aforementioned conditions. the intent of these remarks is all too obvious: that is, as long as this superpower alone does not agree, the conference cannot be held and the new law of the sea cannot be established. is this not typical hegemonism? as is well known, it is necessary now to formulate a new law of the sea, precisely because the old law of the sea protects the interests of the imperialist powers, while subjecting the numerous small and medium-sized countries to plunder and humiliation. if the new law of the sea should be the same as the old, what is the need for drafting a new law of the sea? would not the six-year work of the sea-bed committee be in vain? the representative of a developing country has put it rightly: that is an attempt at the 'establishment of the veto' at the conference by big powers which consider that 'their economic interests and political ambitions must prevail over the fate of the rest of the nations of the world'. obviously, if those views of that superpower were accepted, it would be impossible to work out a fair and reasonable new law of the sea. in our opinion, consultations are desirable, but there certainly should be some method of voting in formulating a new law of the sea. the chinese delegation firmly opposes the attempt by a certain superpower to impose on the conference the so-called principle of 'consensus' which is tantamount to a veto."

he emphasised that the conference must respect the resolution, adopted at the twenty-sixth session of the general assembly, regarding the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china and that the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique should not be invited to attend the conference on the law of the sea.

he said: "the chinese delegation also holds that the royal government of national union of cambodia, led by prince sihanouk, the sole lawful government of cambodia, should be invited to attend the conference on the law of the sea, and that the traitorous lon nol clique has no qualification whatsoever to represent cambodia."

the chinese representative also firmly supported the african countries' proposal to invite the representatives of the newly-independent republic of guinea-bissau to attend the conference and the proposal raised by algeria and other countries that the representatives of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of south viet nam should be invited to the conference.

UN Security Council Continues to Discuss Middle East Question

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 27, 1973)

the united nations security council met yesterday and today to continue discussion on the middle east question. at today's meeting was adopted a report submitted by u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim for the setting up of a so-called united nations emergency force.

chinese representative chuang yen reiterated china's stand against the dispatch of a so-called united nations emergency force to the middle east. when waldheim's report was put to vote, the chinese representative did not participate in the voting.

waldheim submitted his report yesterday. as the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, were both bent on controlling this so-called united nations emergency force, the interests of the two imperialisms came into conflict. in the course of consultations between the member states of the security council over waldheim's report, the american and soviet representatives quarrelled violently on several occasions. one of the focal points of their quarrel lay in the so-called "geographic representation" in the composition of the force. as a result of the quarrel, waldheim made several revisions of his report, including the change of the phrase of bearing in mind "adequate geographic representation" into bearing in mind "equitable geographic representation", with regard to the composition of the so-called united nations emergency force. the soviet representative insisted on this revision with the aim of enabling troops of the members of the warsaw pact organization to join this force by quoting such "equitable" principle.

this so-called u.n. emergency force will actually turn into an instrument for further international intervention and control in the middle east with the superpowers as the behind-the-scenes bosses. waldheim's report stipulated: this force will have a total strength in the order of 7,000, and its commander will be responsible to the secretary-general; the force will set up its separate quarters and buffer zones, enjoy the freedom of movement and communication; and the force and its personnel should be granted "all relevant privileges and immunities provided for by the convention on the privileges and immunities of the u.n." the report also proposed to request logistic support as necessary from a number of countries including the permanent members of the security council.

before the meeting voted on waldheim's report, chinese representative chuan yen spoke. he said: "the chinese delegation has carefully studied the report of the secretary-general.

"in our statement at the security council meeting of october 25, the chinese delegation already made it clear that we oppose the dispatch of the so-called u.n. emergency force to the middle east. we are also opposed to the sending of troops by the five permanent states members. because the aforesaid practice will only pave the way for further international intervention and control with the superpowers as the behind-the-scenes bosses, thus leaving behind infinite evil consequences in its wake. as we are not in favour of the dispatch of the u.n. force to the middle east, we of course cannot pay the expenses for the above-mentioned u.n. emergency force."

he declared: "with regard to the secretary-general's report on the above question, the chinese delegation will not participate in the voting on it."

at the meeting of october 26, egyptian foreign minister el-zayyat and syrian deputy foreign minister mohamed zakaria ismail condemned israel for violating the cease-fire, launching new aggressions against egypt and seriously breaking the geneva convention in preventing the egyptian convoys from transporting plasm to the wounded soldiers.

zambian representative lusaka announced at the meeting that the zambian government decided to sever diplomatic relations with israel.

in his speech at the meeting, soviet representative malik even went to the length of boasting that the soviet union "had fought for 20 years" for the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the u.n. he accused the chinese representatives of refusing to take part in the so-called consultations among the five permanent members of the security council. he was promptly refuted by chinese representative huang hua.

huang hua pointed out: "we feel that the security council must seriously deal with the grave situation that has arisen, and strongly condemn israel for its criminal act of continuing to expand its aggression -- a criminal act which is inseparable from the two superpowers, for which they bear unshirkable responsibility."

then, directing against malik's attack on china, huang hua said: "mr. malik mentioned consultations among the five powers -- namely, the five permanent members of the security council. but there never existed in the united nations security council any such so-called five-power consultations." "mr. malik accused china of refusing to take part in his proposed five-power consultations. that is indeed true. china refuses and will refuse to take part in the so-called five-power consultations. the reasons are very simple: we have all along been opposed to any big power striking political deals behind the backs of the palestinian and other arab peoples. the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, for their respective interests and at the expense of the interests of the palestinian and other arab peoples,

have recently made deals behind the scenes and tried to impose the so-called agreement between them on the security council. that is a most recent example. members of the security council present here, with the exception of you two, have all been kept in the dark. many delegations have said that up to now they are not yet clear as to the total content of the political deal made by you in moscow. how can you expect china to participate in such criminal and ugly activities? china will never participate in, and is firmly opposed to, such activities, because they betray and sell out the interests of the palestinian and other arab peoples."

huang hua said: "mr. malik has always assumed the air of a benefactor, as if the people's republic of china owed the restoration of its lawful rights in the united nations entirely to mr. malik and the soviet union. he seizes every opportunity to boast about the 'merits' of the soviet union in this regard. however, many representatives in the united nations know how painful it was for the soviet delegation to see the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. your own people said that it was a 'bitter victory'.

"mr. malik has another bad habit. he thinks that since it was due to the merits and benevolence of the soviet union that china was able to come to the united nations, then after the entry of china in the united nations china should act according to the direction of the baton of the soviet union. you are wrong again, mr. malik. you are totally wrong. you have made the wrong choice, and you have picked the wrong place. you have forgetten that china is a sovereign state. it will follow no one's baton, including yours, mr. malik. perhaps you are accustomed to bossing around in your own home, and probably also in your so-called 'community'. however, this is neither your own house nor your 'community'. this is the united nations, consisting of 135 sovereign states. your ways won't work here. it is not possible for one superpower to order the united nations about at will, nor is it possible for you to do so even if you are tied up with another superpower. such are the facts."

UN Fifth Committee Favors Inclusion of Chinese Among UN Working Languages

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 29, 1973)

the fifth committee of the u.n. general assembly this morning unanimously adopted a draft resolution deciding to recommend to the general assembly approval of the inclusion of chinese among the working languages for the u.n. general assembly and the security council.

the draft resolution was jointly sponsored by 17 member states: albania, algeria, argentina, chad, china, congo, egypt, france, guinea, italy, pakistan, the people's democratic republic of yemen, peru, romania, spain, sri lanka and tanzania.

introducing the draft resolution, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation huang hua said: "chinese, english, french, russian and spanish have been established as the five official languages of the united nations since the founding of the united nations organization. the united nations charter was done in the chinese, french, russian, english and spanish languages, the five texts being equally authentic."

he pointed out that it is unreasonable that among the five official languages only chinese was excluded from the working languages. he said: "as china was deprived of her lawful place and rights in the united nations over a long period, this question has remained unsolved. now that china's rights in the united nations have been restored, we deem it appropriate and necessary to arrive at a timely and reasonable solution of this question."

he continued: "since its participation in the work of the united nations, the chinese delegation has been well aware that the staff members of the u.n. secretariat have surmounted considerable difficulties and made positive efforts in providing the meetings with chinese interpretation and translation services. but, as a result of the difference that exists between the official and woring languages, the chinese text of some important u.n. documents are not available in time, thus often affecting the efficiency of some important meetings. in these circumstances, it is entirely necessary to include chinese among the working languages."

he said: "in order to avoid excessive financial increase resulting from the inclusion of chinese among the working languages, the chinese delegation, following the principle of economy, proposes that the increase of personnel be limited to those who are absolutely necessary."

after huang hua's speech, representatives of twenty member states took the floor successively, expressing support for the proposal.

albanian representative rako naco said: "among the five official languages of the united nations the chinese language alone has not been included as a working language. this reflected the deprivation of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations for more than two decades. now that the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly already put an end to this injustice, it is high time to include chinese among u.n. working languages." he stressed that "the inclusion of chinese among u.n. working languages will enable china to make great contribution to the implementation of the u.n. charter".

romanian representative ion goritza and algerian representative bouayad-agha also pointed out that this is a matter of full restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations.

pakistan representative anwar kemal said that this is a very reasonable demand and an important step to enhance the efficiency of the work of the united nations.

egyptian representative mahmoud osman said that his delegation had profound conviction that this decision is not only timely, but also in accord with the letter and spirit of the charter of the united nations.

italian representative mario majoli noted that since the restoration to the people's republic of china of its rightful place in the united nations, it has become no longer possible to continue to exclude chinese from the working languages. the purpose of the proposal is to facilitate china's thorough participation in the work of the united nations, he said.

gaston de priat gay, representative of argentina, stressed that "china had a very significant role to play in the united nations" and that "the united nations should take all necessary measures to ensure the active participation of the people's republic of china in its work."

french representative andre naudy also said that it was just and reasonable that a language spoken by a fifth of mankind and by a permanent member of the u.n. security council should be given the place to which it was entitled.

representatives of guinea, sri lanka and some other states also spoke in support of the proposal.

u.s. representative david stottlemyer said that the approach shown by the chinese delegation is "practical and reasonable". "chinese should be treated in exactly the same way as the other official languages", he said.

peruvian representative pinto-bazurco stressed that the proposal was based on the "criterion of justice". tunisian representative mohamed fayache declared that his delegation supported the proposal "without reservation." colombian representative simon arboleda declared that his

delegation gladly supported the proposal which "repaired a long-standing injustice." didier iloy, representative of the congo, stressed that the inclusion of chinese among u.n. working languages was "a normal consequence of the restoration of china's lawful rights in the united nations". goungabaye kara, representative of chad, declared that in the light of china's important place in the united nations chad would like to join as a co-sponsor of the draft resolution. representatives of libya, zambia and morocco also spoke briefly in support of the proposal.

the draft resolution was adopted by a vote of 93 in favour with no against or abstention.

Chinese Government Makes Contribution to UN Development Program

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 30, 1973)

chinese representative wang jun-sheng announced at a pledging conference of the united nations this afternoon that the chinese government has decided to contribute, for the year 1974, a sum of renminbi 4,400,000 yuan to the united nations development programme and a sum of renminbi 200,000 yuan to the capital development fund as a modest contribution to the promotion of the development of the independent national economies of the developing countries.

"we hope that the united nations development programme will seriously consider the opinions of the developing countries, constantly improve its work and increase efficiency and correct those irrational ways of distributing the programmes."

he also said, "we are in favour of using the capital development fund to assist the least developed among the developing countries in building some small-scale industrial projects. and we hope that the capital development fund will do more helpful things in the industrial development of the least developed among the developing countries."

wang jun-sheng announced at another pledging conference held earlier on october 23 that the chinese government has decided to contribute renminbi 450,000 yuan to the united nations industrial development organization. "the sum of our contribution is small, yet we are sincere in our desire to enter into mutual support and to unite closely with other developing countries in an effort to make our modest contribution to the promotion of the industrial development of us developing countries", he said.

representatives of 104 member states made pledges today totalling about 254,962,000 dollars to the 1974 operations of the united nations development programme, 20 member states pledged 5,418,000 dollars to the capital development fund, and 69 member states pledged 2,634,885 dollars to the united nations industrial development organization for its 1974 activities.

Portuguese Colonialists Condemned at UNGA for Aggression Against Guinea-Bissau

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 2, 1973)

the united nations general assembly adopted at its plenary meeting this morning a resolution condemning the illegal occupation by portuguese military forces of certain sectors of the republic of guinea-bissau and the acts of aggression committed by them against the people of the republic.

the resolution was adopted with 93 votes for, 7 against and 30 abstentions.

the draft resolution was put forward originally by 56 member states including algeria, china and many other afro-asian and latin-american countries on october 22. during the last two weeks, another 9 states joined in co-sponsoring the draft resolution.

the resolution said that the general assembly expresses its deep concerns at the explosive situation resulting from the continued illegal occupation by the armed forces of portugal of certain sectors of the republic of guinea-bissau and the intensified acts of aggression committed by them against the people of guinea-bissau.

it pointed out that the u.n. general assembly was satisfied to see that the state of guinea-bissau assumes the sacred duty to expel the forces of aggression of portuguese colonialism from that part of the territory of guinea-bissau which they still occupy and to intensify the struggle in the cape verde islands which form an integral and inalienable part of the national territory of the people of guinea-bissau and cape verde.

the resolution said that members of the united nations express welcome to the recent accession to independence of the people of guinea-bissau thereby creating the sovereign state of the republic of guinea-bissau.

it demanded that the government of portugal desist forthwith from further violation of the sovereignty and

territorial integrity of the republic of guinea-bissau and from all acts of aggression against the people of guinea-bissau and cape verde by immediately withdrawing its armed forces from those territories.

after the vote, radha krishna ramphul, representative of mauritius, spoke on behalf of the african group of the united nations members and 65 sponsoring member states of the draft resolutions. he said: this vote showed the support of the world for the heroic struggle of the people of guinea-bissau and the condemnation by the world of the dispicable and genocidal policies of the fascist regime of portugal.

ramphul said that the people of guinea-bissau could be assured that their struggle could continue to receive international support.

a full-scale debate on this item has proceeded at 5 plenary meetings of the general assembly since october 26. strong voices were raised by representatives of more than 50 member states condemning the portuguese colonialist authorities for their war of aggression against guinea-bissau and expressing firm support to the people of guinea-bissau.

many speakers expressed warm welcome to the founding of the republic of guinea-bissau. they pointed out that the birth of the new state in the western part of the african continent is a great success of the people of guinea-bissau in opposing the portuguese colonialist rule and a great event in the annals of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles of the peoples in africa, asia and latin america.

chinese representative chuang yen spoke at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly on october 29. he said: the republic of guinea-bissau has since its birth received warm welcome from all the justice-upholding countries and peoples in africa, asia, latin america and the rest of the world. "this forcefully demonstrates that the people of guinea-bissau have won increasingly great international support and sympathy in their struggles. the chinese government and people have always deeply sympathized with, and firmly supported, the people of guinea-bissau in their just struggles and provided assistance to them within our capabilities. shortly after the founding of the republic of guinea-bissau, chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, sent telegrams to the leaders of the republic of guinea-bissau on september 30 on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express our warm congratulations to them and give recognition to the republic."

he pointed out: "the founding of the republic of guinea-bissau is a great significant event in the annals of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles of the peoples in africa, asia and latin america, a signal victory of

the people of guinea-bissau in opposing the portuguese colonialist rule, and a new mile-stone in their cause to win national liberation. this victory scored by the people of guinea-bissau will certainly have a far-reaching impact on the peoples in the non-independent regions, encouraging them to carry on even more valiant struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for greater new victories."

recalling the most difficult struggle waged by the people of guinea-bissau for its national liberation, chuang yen stressed: "this has eloquently shown that the founding of the republic of guinea-bissau is not a favour bestowed by the portuguese colonialist authorities, nor is it the result of any 'peaceful transition'. it is won through fighting with guns and is a brilliant result of the hard fighting waged by the people of guinea-bissau at the cost of blood."

he strongly condemned the portuguese colonialist authorities for still occupying certain sectors of the territory of the republic of guinea-bissau and waging a barbarous war of aggression against it. "this is a naked aggression against the people of guinea-bissau, a sovereign state, and poses a serious threat to the peace and security in that region. such criminal acts on the part of the portuguese colonialist authorities can in no way be tolerated by all those countries and peoples that uphold the principles of the u.n. charter. the chinese delegation maintains that the portuguese colonialist authorities must be condemned for their war of aggression against the people of guinea-bissau and must be forced to stop their war of aggression immediately; world imperialism must be strongly condemned for its support to the portuguese colonialist authorities; the portuguese colonialist authorities must immediately withdraw all their aggressive troops and military installations from guinea-bissau; and the specialized agencies of the united nations should continue to give energetic political and material assistance and support to the people of guinea-bissau."

chuang yen concluded, "the chinese government and people will, as always, continue to support the just struggle of the people of guinea-bissau. we are deeply convinced that the people of guinea-bissau who have already proclaimed independence will be able to drive out completely the portuguese colonialists."

Agreement on Composition of Emergency Force Reached at UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 2, 1973)

an agreement on the composition of the so-called u.n. emergency force was reached at a formal meeting of the u.n. security council here this evening. it was the result of two-day consultations held behind closed doors by the representatives of all security council member states excepting china, and especially the result of a fierce struggle between the soviet and u.s. representatives. chinese representative huang hua made a statement at the meeting declaring that china would not be a party to the agreement.

the security council began deliberations on the question of establishing a so-called u.n. emergency force on october 24. a fierce overt and covert struggle on the question of the composition of this force had since been going on between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, both of which made vigorous attempts to control this emergency force in order to facilitate their contention for spheres of influence in the middle east. on october 27 when the security council met for consultations about a report made by the u.n. secretary-general, a fierce quarrel arose between soviet representative malik and u.s. representative scali, with each pointing his accusing finger at the other. then on october 29 and 30, the spokesmen of the soviet and u.s. delegations attacked each other in their statements. in another quarrel which took place during yesterday's consultations centering on the question of whether both poland, a member state of the warsaw pact organization, and canada, a member state of nato, should join the emergency force, the soviet and american representatives went so far as to strike tables. the difficult bargaining between the two sides compelled the security council to continue the consultations for one more day today and a formal meeting was not held until ten o'clock this evening.

it was announced at the meeting that an agreement had been reached to the effect that the u.n. secretary-general would immediately consult ghana, indonesia, nepal, panama, peru, poland and canada, the latter two with "particular responsibility for logistic support", with a view to dispatching contingents to the middle east.

chinese representative huang hua made a speech at the meeting. he said: "in our statement at the security council meeting of october 25, the chinese delegation pointed out: the dispatch of the so-called u.n. emergency force will turn sovereign arab states in the middle east into an area under international control with infinite evil consequences in its wake and will pave the way for further international intervention in the middle east with the superpowers as the behind-the-scenes bosses. the fierce contention between the two superpowers on the question of

the composition of the so-called emergency force during the informal consultations in the past two days once again testifies to the correctness of the aforesaid judgment of the chinese delegation. it is now clear to all that what both of them are concerned about is merely the right of their respective military presence and that if they are not able to send in their own forces directly, they try by all means to squeeze in the forces which they can influence so as to exercise indirect control. all pretexts are sheer hypocrisy. a superpower which styles itself the friend and benefactor of the arab countries, while completely disregarding the sovereignty of the arab countries, has contended so hard on the composition of the dispatch of the emergency force. does this not suffice to show its true intention?"

he pointed out: "consequently, the chinese delegation, as a matter of course, cannot be a party to the agreement on the composition of the so-called u.n. emergency force."

soviet representative malik who spoke at the meeting made a ballyhoo about the agreement being a step in the "correct direction" and "a new page" in the history of the u.n. and the security council, and so forth. he also made an attempt to sow discord in the relations between china and the non-aligned countries.

repudiating malik's slander, chinese representative huang hua pointed out at the meeting: "just now mr. malik once again attempted to use his worn-out language to distort the principled position taken by the chinese delegation and to sow discord in the relations between china and the non-aligned countries. this is completely futile. numerous countries of the third world, including many non-aligned countries, can see very clearly how the soviet union and the other superpower have utilized the temporary difficulties of the palestinian and other arab peoples to sell out their interests and vehemently contend for spheres of influence. the recent ugly performance of contention between the two on the question of the composition of the unef is a fact known to all. your vicious intentions are very clear. these facts cannot be covered up by any means."

at the meeting representative of saudi arabia baroody denounced the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, for their policy in the middle east, which, he said, is one of power politics and contention for spheres of influence. he also accused the soviet union of continuing to provide israel with manpower.

Representatives of 3rd World Countries Denounce South African Authorities' Repression of Namibian People

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 7, 1973)

representatives of the countries of the third world, especially those from africa, spoke at the meetings of the fourth committee of the united nations general assembly during the debate on the question of namibia from october 24 to november 6, exposing the racial discrimination, apartheid and brutal repression by the reactionary south african authorities against the people of namibia and expressing their firm support to the namibian people's heroic struggle against the brutal rule of the south african authorities and for national independence.

representatives of the national liberation movement organizations in namibia and other organizations supporting the people's struggle of namibia also made statements at the meetings.

paul lusaka, speaking as the representative of zambia and president of the united nations council for namibia, introduced the council's report for 1973 at the beginning of the debate. he said that the conduct of the vorster regime over the past year made it imperative for the united nations to take decisive action to compel the reactionary south african authorities to withdraw from namibia. the illegal occupation of namibia by south africa could no longer be tolerated.

the colonialist policy of south africa had left the people of namibia with no alternative but to intensify their armed struggle, he said.

the council for namibia had expressed to the u.n. secretary-general its opposition to any continuation of the u.n. contact with the illegal regime. the contacts were detrimental to the interests of the people of namibia, he pointed out.

mishake muyongo, acting vice-president of the south west africa people's organization, said that the people of namibia had renewed their political resistance, taken the liberation struggle into their own hands and vindicated their right to self-determination and independence by all means necessary.

he said that the vorster regime had intensified its methods of repression, particularly since it had engaged in a dialogue with the u.n. secretary general.

simon sabimbona, representative of burundi, said that it was obvious that the south african authorities had no intention of withdrawing from namibia. as is well-known, many member states of the u.n. were against the continuation

of the contacts between the united nations and the south african regime.

tarico osman hyder, representative of pakistan, and cherif bachir djigo, representative of senegal, stated that direct contacts between the u.n. and the south african regime had been injurious to the cause of namibia and they should now be terminated.

many representatives stated that foreign powers should refrain from collaborating with the south african authorities.

paul rupia, representative of tanzania, said that those member states having investments in namibia and raping the territory's mineral wealth should be condemned.

albert foungui, representative of congo, pointed out that certain western powers supported the racist regime in order to gain economic profits and that actions should be taken to fight against the coalition of suppressors and racists.

many representatives declared that their countries would give assistance to the namibian people to win further success in their struggle against the racial colonialist regime of south africa.

petraq pojani, representative of albania, said that his delegation condemned vigorously the colonial and racist policy of the south african authorities against the people of namibia and fully supported the struggle of the people to ensure their right of self-determination. all member states should give them assistance to exercise their rights of self-determination, he added.

suhail shuhaiber, representative of kuwait, said that his government opposed any policy of fragmentation of namibia under any pretext, be it "bantustans" or any other political system aimed to weaken the struggle of the namibian people.

mampuya musumgayi nkuembe, representative of zaire, said that his government would support any action to accelerate the independence of the namibian people.

chinese representative chuang yen pointed out that the namibian people's heroic struggle against the brutal rule of the south african authorities and for national independence is perfectly just. he said: "numerous asian, african and latin american countries as well as all the countries and people that uphold justice firmly maintain that the illegal rule of south africa in namibia must be ended, the national unity and territorial integrity of namibia must be defended and that the south african authorities' policy of divide-and-rule must be opposed. they hold that the namibian people are entitled to inviolable national rights and basic human rights. they oppose the policies

of apartheid and racial discrimination pursued by the south african authorities and call for the release of political prisoners by the south african authorities. however, in order to strangle the national liberation movement and preserve their immense economic interests in southern africa, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are giving energetic support to the south african colonialist authorities, trying to consolidate the latter's fascist rule in all respects. herein lies the important reason why the question of namibia has remained unresolved over the past two decades and more and why the south african authorities have dared to reject the relevant u.n. resolutions."

he went on: "it should be pointed out in particular that in the past year and more the south african authorities have exploited their 'dialogue' with the u.n. secretary-general with the malicious intent to deceive the world opinion and extricate themselves from isolation so as to intensify their colonialist rule in namibia. the facts show that the 'dialogue' has brought no positive results. on the contrary, it has added to the difficulties of the namibian people in their struggle for independence and made it possible for the south african racist colonialist regime to use the united nations as a cover for its multifarious schemes and crimes. the relevant resolution adopted by the tenth summit conference of the oau explicitly asked the united nations to stop its contacts with south africa that are detrimental to the interests of the namibian people. the u.n. council for namibia and the special committee on decolonization have also reaffirmed their just stand of firmly opposing the 'dialogue'. we consider that such a position is entirely correct and we firmly support it."

"in the opinion of the chinese delegation, the correct way of solving the question of namibia is: the correct position on the question of namibia repeatedly affirmed by the general assembly and the security council must be adhered to; the south african authorities must immediately end their illegal occupation of namibia and withdraw their military and police forces as well as their administration from namibia, so that the namibian people may achieve independence as an integral whole free from any outside interference," he added.

chuang yen said that the current situation in africa is excellent. "the chinese government and people are deeply convinced that the namibian people will strengthen their unity, persevere in protracted struggle and overcome all difficulties on their road of advance and, with the assistance of the justice-upholding countries and people in africa and the rest of the world, completely drive out the south african racist colonialists and attain national independence and liberation."

the chinese representative concluded by saying: "the chinese delegation requests that the current session of

the general assembly and all related u.n. organs, in observance of the charter principle, should adopt all possible measures to give earnest and firm support to the just struggle of the namibian people. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly stand on the side of the namibian people and give them support to the best of our ability until they win final victory."

Soviet Revisionists' Disarmament Fraud Exposed at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 8, 1973)

speaking on the question of the world disarmament conference at the first committee of the u.n. general assembly on november 6, chinese representative wang ming-hsiu reaffirmed the chinese government's principled stand on this question and exposed the vicious purpose of soviet social imperialism in peddling the convocation of such a conference in hurry.

he said: "china's position on the question of disarmament has been clear and consistent. we have always been in favour of disarmament and, at the same time, we have always been opposed to the various deceptive tricks on the question of disarmament played by the superpowers, particularly the soviet union. at present, the superpowers are armed to the teeth with nuclear weapons, placing the people of the whole world under their nuclear threat. in order to contend for world hegemony, they are engaged in frenzied arms expansion and war preparations in a drive to seek nuclear supremacy. in these circumstances, will it be possible to stop the arms race, especially nuclear arms race? is not the so-called reduction of military budget by ten per cent a sheer hypocricy and open deception? in the present world situation, the key to the question of disarmament obviously lies in the nuclear disarmament of the two superpowers."

he stressed that if the world disarmament conference is to be held, there must be clear aims and the necessary pre-conditions, so as to break the nuclear threat of the superpowers and ensure that the conference will be conducive to the realization of nuclear disarmament. failing this, if any form of disarmament conference is to be held purposelessly, it will suit the superpowers' needs of deceiving the world people by their empty talk about disarmament.

he went on to reaffirm the chinese delegation's stand that a clear aim must be set for the world disarmament conference, that is to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons,

and as the first step, to reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons by all the nuclear countries. in order to ensure that all countries of the world, big or small, can attend the conference on an equal footing and free from any threat, all the nuclear countries, especially the soviet union and the united states, must declare that they undertake the following obligations: (1) not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, particularly not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-weapon-free zones; (2) dismantle all military bases, including nuclear bases, set up on the territories of other countries and withdraw all their armed forces, including nuclear forces, from abroad.

wang ming-hsiu said: "however, in the past two years, the two superpowers have refused to accept these reasonable proposals. the soviet union, in particular, has so far not dared to come forward with a direct reply, and the only thing it has done is to wilfully distort and slander the above-just propositions of the chinese delegation. while evading the essence of the matter, the soviet union has tried by every possible means to impose a world disarmament conference that can solve no problems on various countries of the world. this can only further expose its ugly features of sham disarmament and genuine arms expansion."

he added: "the soviet proposal for convening a world disarmament conference is a fraud. throughout the past decade and more, the soviet union has been peddling general and complete disarmament and repeatedly put forward proposals for convening a world disarmament conference, masquerading itself as the angel of peace and the standard bearer of disarmament. but what has the soviet union done over the past years? while energetically developing conventional weapons, it is expanding its nuclear arsenal on an unprecedented scale and at an unparalleled tempo and is feverishly expanding its ocean-going naval force. in the past decade, its intercontinental ballistic missiles have reportedly increased more than ten times and its submarine-launched ballistic missiles as well as the size of its "strategic rocket forces" have also increased many fold. it has also developed abms and mirvs. the total tonnage of warships of various types has doubled. its fleets sail almost to every ocean of the world. at the same time, the soviet union has been steadily expanding and strengthening its forces and bases on foreign soil. over the past decade and more, the soviet union has been talking about disarmament day in and day out while actually engaging in ceaseless arms expansion. on the question of disarmament, the soviet union has been saying one thing and doing another, and it is a downright double-dealer. the above facts fully show that the soviet proposal for a world disarmament conference is aimed at spreading a peace smokescreen to lull the world people and covering up its ugly social-imperialist features of aggression and expansion with the mask of detente."

wang ming-hsiu refuted various deceptive allegations spread by the soviet union on the convocation of the world disarmament conference. to propagate that such a conference will limit arms race and strengthen international security is sheer deceptive talk. the past decade and more has seen the convocation of innumerable disarmament conferences in various forms and the conclusion of disarmament agreements and treaties of various descriptions. however, the more the talk about disarmament, the larger the armaments of the superpowers, and the more unbridled their aggression and expansion. the gravest menace to international security emanated and still emanates from the superopwer policies of aggression, expansion and hegemony. no one with common sense will believe that through another disarmament conference which is tantamount to an "empty talk club", the soviet union and the other superpower will abandon such policies and bring peace and security to the world.

he added that the assertion that the convocation of a world disarmament conference will contribute towards supporting the national liberation movement is ridiculous indeed. countless facts have shown that it is the two superpowers which are undermining and suppressing the national liberation movement. the present situation in the middle east is a vivid case in point. who could believe that the convocation of a world disarmament conference would make them reduce their armaments, abandon their policies of aggression and expansion, give up their evil ways and turn over a new leaf? the soviet union tries to use the disarmament conference to spread illusions for peace and paralyse the fighting will of the people. national liberation depends mainly on the people's struggle, and the "disarmament conference" is of no help to the national liberation movement. the soviet union also asserts that the convocation of tne world disarmament conference will contribute to the social and economic progress of the developing countries. this is utterly groundless. it is deceitful to assert that the conference could compel the superopwers, imperialism and colonialism to stop their plunder and exploitation of the developing countries and provide aid to these countries with the money saved from disarmament. it is all the more a design with ulterior aims to ask the developing countries to disarm themselves and engage in peaceful construction with smug complacency. the developing countries are already in grave shortage of defensive weapons. if one asks them to further reduce their armament, is he not intentionally asking them to disarm themselves in the face of foreign aggression? in the absence of any guarantee for political independence and state sovereignty, how can there be any talk about economic development?

the chinese representative said in conclusion; "at present, the soviet union is again saying volubly that the time has come to begin preparations for convening a world disarmament conference. we must be vigilant against this, and we must resolutely oppose and expose the multifarious deceptive

tricks of the soviet union in proposing the preparation for and convening of a world disarmament conference, so as not to allow it to succeed in its scheme of covering up its armament race and aggressive expansion and lulling and deceiving the world people by its empty talk about disarmament. some say that it is preferable to have the conference started first and then various proposals can be discussed at the conference. such an idea may be motivated by a good desire, but it will lead precisely into the trap set by the soviet union. in our opinion, since the superpowers have refused to set clear aims for the conference and refused to under-take the afore-said two obligations set forth by us, the current session of the general assembly should not take a concrete decision on the convening of a world disarmament conference, nor is it advisable to proceed with the preparatory work by setting up any form of preparatory organ".

17th Session of UN Population Commission Concludes in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Nov. 9, 1973)

the united nations population commission concluded its 17th session here today. the session adopted a number of draft reports including those on the world population conference to be held in bucharest next year and the world population plan of action.

the 17th session of the commission began on october 29.

a chinese delegation in the capacity of observer attended the session for the first time and made a speech.

during the discussions, some representatives and observers stressed that to formulate the population policies it is necessary to consider and respect the national sovereignty of each country and its concrete conditions. graft-johnson, representative of ghana, said that every country should be absolutely sovereign in its decisions on population policies. mrs. russ, representative of romania, pointed out that the demographic policy of each country should be compatible with the needs of its people. the population policy should be in keeping with the national objectives, she added.

some representatives criticized the absurd idea about the possible exhaustible natural resources. representative of brazil ozorio de almeida said that there was not a single natural resource that was in danger of exhaustion in the foreseeable future. he said that he did not agree with the

validity of the malthusian equation. representative of denmark boserup agreed with ozorio de almeida on that the conception of exhaustible natural resources was wrong.

representatives of romania, morocco and indonesia emphasized the women problem, urging that the liberation of women should be hastened.

chinese observer yu wang in his speech gave an account of the production development and population growth in the people's republic of china since her founding. he pointed out: "we have learnt from our own experience that it is erroneous and untruthful to say that over-population is the main cause of poverty and backwardness of the developing countries in asia, africa and latin-america and that a population policy is decisive in solving the problem of poverty and backwardness." "it is quite obvious that a nation cannot lift itself from poverty and backwardness and achieve prosperity and strength unless it breaks the shackles imposed externally by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, internally by feudalism, bureaucrat-capitalism, and particularly breaks the shackles imposed by the superpowers, attains national independence, implements thorough land reform and develops its national economy independently."

he said: "china pursues a policy of developing her national economy in a planned way, including the policy of planned population growth. we do not approve of anarchy either in physical production or in human reproduction. man should control himself as well as nature. in order to realize planned population growth, what we are doing is, on the basis of energetically developing production and improving the people's living standards, to develop medical and health services throughout the rural and urban areas and strengthen our work in maternity and child-care, so as to reduce the mortality rate on the one hand and regulate the birth rate by birth planning on the other."

he said: "our policy serves well the interests of national construction, the thorough liberation of women, the protection of mothers, women and children, the bringing up of the younger generation, and the improvement of the people's health and national prosperity. it is in the interests of the broad masses of the people. in pushing the policy of birth planning, we combine state guidance with the initiative of the masses themselves. publicity by government and social organizations at all levels is convincing more and more people of the importance of birth planning, and they are now practising it of their own free will. since birth planning is a matter of immediate concern to the broad masses, it is essential to rely on them in order to ensure success."

he said: "we hold that the drawing up of a population policy is an internal affair of every country. since conditions vary in different countries, uniformity in population policy is undesirable. however, it is helpful

to share experience and exchange ideas among countries on the problem of population and birth planning on the premise of full respect for the sovereignty of all countries and in accordance with the wishes of their people. all countries, big or small, have their own merits, so have the people. we wish to learn from the people of other countries."

Sanctions Committee of UN Security Council Condemns White Racist Regime of Rhodesia

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 10, 1973)

the sanctions committee of the u.n. security council held an open meeting yesterday, condemning the white racist regime of rhodesia for its barbarous atrocities of suppressing the zimbabwe people, reaffirming the legitimate right of the zimbabwe people to national independence and also the necessity for the united nations to further strengthen sanctions against the white racist regime in rhodesia.

in her opening remark, jeanne martin cisse, chairman of the sanctions committee and representative of guinea, expressed deep concern with the zimbabwe people who are still under the colonial yoke. she appealed to the member states to intensify their support for the implementation of sanctions against the white racist regime in rhodesia, and prevent any further violation of the sanctions.

mehdi zentar, chairman of the african group for the month and representative of morocco, pointed out that the measures taken thus far by the united nations had not been effective enough to restore the legitimate rights of the zimbabwe people. "it is necessary for the people of zimbabwe to take their destiny into their own hands", he said.

dramane ouattara, executive secretary of the organization of african unity, pointed out that the measures of sanctions had not been effective enough as a result of the violations committed by some western countries as well as the portuguese and south african regimes. he urged more cooperation between the united nations and the organization of african unity in preventing violations of the sanctions.

roberto ordonez, chairman of the latin-american group for the month and representative of honduras, said "latin america supports the aspirations of the people of zimbabwe and their heroic struggle for independence, and is in full

solidarity with its african brothers in the struggle for self-determination."

salim ahmed salim, chairman of the special committee on decolonization and representative of tanzania, abdullah bishara, chairman of the asian group for the month and representative of kuwait, peruvian representative javier de cuellar and sudanese representative salah ahmed mohamed ibrahim also denounced violations of the sanctions by certain member states.

representative of kenya ochieng adala and representative of guinea morou balde stressed the need to extend the sanctions to the portuguese and south african regimes.

chinese representative chuang yen also made a speech at the meeting.

he pointed out: "the only way to solve the question of rhodesia is for the zimbabwe people to attain complete national independence free from outside interference."

after asking the question how can decolonization be truly realized in africa, so that the people of southern africa, including the zimbabwe people, can win real liberation, he said: "the african people have accumulated rich experience and drawn a correct conclusion through their long struggle for national independence. as explicitly pointed out in the resolution adopted at the ninth summit conference of the oau, 'the prevailing situation leaves the african people in these territories no other choice but armed struggle.'" at present a very good situation prevails in africa, he said, the zimbabwe people will certainly win complete victory for national liberation, as long as they uphold unity and persevere in struggle.

chuang yen condemned britain, the united states and some other western countries for ignoring the resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and security council on sanctions against rhodesia. he also condemned south africa and the portuguese authorities which have colluded with the white racist regime of rhodesia for violation of the sanctions. he said: "in order to support the just struggle of the zimbabwe people and implement the general assembly and security council resolutions on rhodesia, the security council has the duty to adopt the following measures:

(1) reaffirm that the zimbabwe people have the sacred right to national independence and that they should achieve national independence immediately free from any outside interference.

(2) sternly condemn the white racist regime of rhodesia for its barbarous atrocities of suppressing the zimbabwe people.

(3) further strengthen and widen the scope of sanctions against the white racist regime of rhodesia. in view of

the violations of the sanctions against rhodesia by south africa and portugal in contravention of the security council resolutions, the security council should widen the scope of the sanctions to cover the colonialist authorities of south africa and portugal.

(4) all acts of violating the u.n. resolutions on sanctions against rhodesia must be sternly condemned.

(5) call on all countries and peoples of the world that uphold justice to give greater support and material assitance to the zimbabwe people."

UN Political and Security Committee Adopts Resolution Urging USSR to Sign and Ratify Additional Protocol II of "Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America"

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 13, 1973)

the political and security committee of the united nations general assembly adopted a resolution this afternoon urging the soviet union to sign and ratify additional protocol ii to the "treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america" ("treaty of tlatelolco"), in conformity with the repeated appeals of the general assembly.

the resolution, sponsored by 19 latin american countries, was adopted by a vote of 105 in favour to none against, with 14 abstentions including the soviet union.

the resolution recommended the general assembly to include in the provisional agenda of its twentyninth session an item entitled "implementation of general assembly resolution 2935 (xxvii) concerning the signature and ratification of additional protocol ii of the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america (treaty of tlatelolco)". it also requested the u.n. secretary-general to transmit the present resolution to the nuclear-weapon states and to inform the general assembly at its twentyninth session of measure adopted by them in order to implement it.

chinese representative chuang yen made a statement before his voting in favour of the draft resolution. he said, "the chinese government and people have always deeply sympathized with and firmly supported the latin american countries and peoples in their just struggles against the policy of aggression and nuclear hegemony of the superpowers and for defending state sovereignty and national independence. the chinese government attaches

great importance to the unremitting efforts made by the latin american countries for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america and firmly opposes the nuclear superpowers' policy of nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail against latin america. proceeding from this principled position, the chinese government formally signed additional protocol ii to the 'treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america' on 21 august 1973."

chuang yen read out in full the statement made by chinese representative hsiung hsiang-hui on signing the protocol on behalf of the chinese government, expressing the chinese government's respect and support for the just stand of the latin american countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america and reaffirming the chinese government's principled position on the question of disarmament and nuclear weapons. chuang yen declared that the chinese government is now making the necessary preparations so as to complete the required procedure of ratification at an early date.

in his speech soviet representative a.a. roshchin tried his best to justify the soviet union's attitude of not signing additional protocol ii to the "treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america", thereby once again exposing the soviet union's real face of phoney disarmament and its refusal to disengage in an uncontrollable arms race for nuclear superiority and nuclear hegemony. roshchin alleged that the treaty allowed explosions for peaceful purposes at a time when there was no distinction between such explosions and those for nuclear weapons and that there was no provision prohibiting the transit of nuclear weapons over the territory of the countries in the area. he even went so far as to say that the zone covered hundreds of kilometres out to sea by some latin american countries, thus "violating" the principle of free navigation on the high seas. under such pretext, roshchin said that the soviet union found it not possible to sign the additional protocol and could not support the draft resolution on the subject and would abstain.

in reply, mexican representative garcia robles refuted the soviet representative's allegation. he said that the soviet union had not been able to put forward a single new argument to justify its refusal to sign additional protocol ii to the "treaty of tlatelolco".

UN Special Political Committee Concludes
Debate on Palestine Refugees

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 14, 1973)

the special political committee of the united nations general assembly held a debate from november 5 to 14 on the item relating to the socalled question of palestine refugees. representatives from many afro-asian countries strongly denounced the israeli zionists for pursuing a policy of aggression and expansion, and expressed their support to the palestinian and other arab people in the struggle to recover their lost territories and restore their national rights.

saadat hassan, representative of the palestine liberation organization made a statement. he said that the palestinians had been struggling from the beginning of this century against the combined forces of colonialism and zionism.

hassan said the p.l.o. was vigorously opposed to u.n. security council resolution 242 because the resolution did not clearly spell out the rights of the palestinians or come to grips with the palestine problem as a whole. for the same reason, the p.l.o. also opposed security council resolution 338 adopted on october 22 this year. there could be no just and lasting peace in the middle east without full respect for the inalienable rights of the palestine people, including their right to self-determination in their homeland.

he said the united nations should not let itself be used by the big powers to back up their vested interests.

issa nakhleh, representing the palestine arab delegation, also spoke at the committee. he said that the palestinian people are entitled to liberate their country from the zionist military occupation and it is the moral duty of the nations in the world to assist them in this task.

dia aliah el-fattal, representative of syria, said it was obvious that israel had no intention of allowing the palestinians to return to their homeland. the palestinians had the inalienable right to do so, and syria would always support this right, he added.

ahmed osman, representative of egypt, congratulated the african states which had severed relations with israel, and foresaw triumph of the forces of justice over the forces of evil represented by israel and its supporters.

omer y. birido, representative of the sudan, said that return of the palestinians to their homeland and recognition of their right to self-determination and independence were essential prerequisites for a just and lasting peace in the middle east. the problem of the palestinian

people was essentially a problem of colonization, occupation, expansion and aggression by israel. israel must be forced to put an end to its atrocities and crimes, he observed.

m.a. foum, representative of tanzania, said the need of the refugees for assistance should not be used to divert attention from the real problem, that is, justice and restoration of the rights of the palestinians.

djamal houhou, representative of algeria said the problem was one of a whole people deprived of its rights and its homeland, and the refugee problem was one of the consequences. restoration of the rights of the palestinians, was essential to a just and lasting peace in the middle east, he added.

petraq pojani, representative of albania, said that the collusion of the united states and the soviet union demonstrated the hegemonic policies of these two superpowers. there could be no solution to the middle east problem without recognition of the inalienable rights of the palestinian people. the heroic people of palestine, through resolute struggle, would re-establish their inalienable rights, he concluded.

wang jun-sheng, representative of china, said the so-called question of palestinian refugees is, fundamentally speaking, "a question of aggression versus anti-aggression and a question of the restoration of the national rights of the palestinian people. it is part and parcel of the whole middle east question. so long as the lost territories of the arab people are not recovered and the national rights of the palestinian people are not restored, there can be no genuine solution of the middle east question."

he pointed out: "the essence of the middle east question is the two superpowers' contention for hegemony in that region. their contention as well as collusion is the root cause why the middle east question has long remained unsolved."

he condemned the two superpowers for hurriedly dishing up a draft resolution on "cease-fire in place" last october to put out the raging flames of the arab and palestinian people's struggle against israeli aggression when the arab and palestinian people won a series of important victories in their war of resistance against the israeli aggressors. "we are firmly opposed to any scheme of the two superpowers to make deals at the expense of the national rights of the palestinian people and the territories and sovereignty of the arab countries," he stressed.

he concluded: "the chinese government and people deeply sympathize with the sufferings of the palestinian people and will unswervingly and firmly stand on the side of the palestinian and other arab peoples who are subjected to aggression and humiliation, and support them in their struggles. although the forthcoming struggles of the palestinian and other arab peoples will be protracted and arduous, we are deeply convinced that so long as they

maintain independence and keep the initiative in their own hands, rely on their own efforts and persevere in unity and struggle, with the assistance of the world people and the justice-upholding countries, they will certainly be able to surmount all the difficulties and obstacles on their road of advance and finally attain the lofty goal of recovering their lost territories and restoring the national rights of the palestinian people."

Huang Hua Speaks on Korean Question

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 15, 1973)

chinese representative huang hua made a speech on the korean question at a meeting of the u.n. political and security committee yesterday.

huang hua first of all expressed the warmest welcome to the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea that is attending the discussions on the korean question at the current session of the u.n. general assembly. he said that "after surmounting numerous obstacles, the united nations has for the first time formally invited the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea to take part in the debate on the korean question. this is a victory of the korean people as well as the people of all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries."

he pointed out that "since ancient times, the korean people have been a single nation with the same language and culture, living on the same soil, and the three-thousand-ri beautiful land of the korean peninsula was originally one unified country. however, after world war ii, korea was artificially divided as a result of u.s. imperialist aggression and intervention. in the past 28 years, the korean people have suffered a great deal from the division of their fatherland. it is the strong desire of the entire korean people to realize the peaceful reunification of the fatherland at an early date. over a long period, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has made unremitting efforts to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and has put forward a series of positive views and proposals. in may 1972, president kim il sung put forward the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, which led to the issuance of the north-south joint statement in july of the same year, and thus opened the door for contacts between the north and the south and a new prospect for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea."

huang hua went on to say that president kim il sung had further put forward on june 23 this year the five propositions on the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and had stressed that the u.s. troops should be withdrawn from south korea at the earliest possible date and the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" should be dissolved. huang hua said: "all this reflects the common aspiration of the entire korean people, points to the correct way for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and has been warmly welcomed by the entire korean people as well as all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world. the chinese government and people firmly support these righteous propositions and reasonable demands of the democratic people's republic of korea."

he pointed out: "as is known to all, it was precisely because of the support and connivance of the united states that the south korean authorities have dared to reject and oppose the series of reasonable proposals put forward by the democratic people's republic of korea, thus raising serious obstacles to the dialogue between the north and the south. furthermore, the south korean authorities have stepped up their arms expansion and clamoured about 'reunification by prevailing over communism' and 'a test of strength'. they have intensified their fascist rule in south korea and their repression of those patriotic personages and mass movements that desire the reunification of the country. the south korean authorities have stubbornly obstructed and sabotaged the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. with u.s. support, they openly propagated the creation of 'two koreas' in an attempt to legalize, solidify and perpetuate the division of korea. this runs diametrically counter to the principle agreed upon by the north and south of korea, i.e. 'great national unity as one nation should be promoted first of all, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system'. such an attempt is utterly unacceptable to the entire korean people. some people argue that since the two germanies could be admitted into the united nations, why cannot the north and the south of korea join the united nations simultaneously? everyone knows that the two germanies were the outcome of world war ii. both recognize the reality that two german states exist, and both agreed to enter the united nations separately. but the present division of korea was simply imposed on the korean people as a result of u.s. aggression and intervention after world war ii. to restore the unification of the country is the universal demand of the entire korean people and also conforms to the principle confirmed in the joint statement between the north and the south of korea. hence the question of germany is totally different from that of korea, and the two should not be mentioned in the same breath. the absurd proposal, aimed at forcing the north and the south of korea to join the united nations under the pretext of the admission of two germanies into the united nations, is, of course, totally untenable. president kim il sung

said last june that the north and the south of korea should not enter the united nations separately, and that if they wanted to enter the united nations before the reunification of the country was achieved, they should enter it at least as one state under the name of 'the confederal republic of koryo' after confederation was enforced. this is perfectly reasonable and deserves the sympathy and support of all justice-upholding countries. the u.n. general assembly should also respect this just position of the democratic people's republic of korea. no one, whether it be the united states or any other countries, can ever succeed in the scheme to create 'two koreas'."

huang hua said: "it must be pointed out that in the past two decades and more, the united nations has played a dishonourable role on the korean question, and has served the u.s. policy of intervention and aggression in korea. the armed aggression against korea in 1950 was carried out under the flag of the united nations. to date, foreign forces are still using the name of the united nations for continued interference in the internal affairs of korea. the so-called 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' has been illegal from its very inception. it is a tool of outside forces for intervention in korea. over a long period, it has kept on vilifying and slandering the democratic people's republic of korea. in the so-called annual report of this year, it has again made unwarranted attacks on the democratic people's republic of korea and even absurdly proposed that the united nations 'maintain political oversight of the situation in the korean peninsula'. in other words, the united nations is asked to continue its interference in the internal affairs of korea. this certainly is intolerable. in fact, this illegal organization (the u.n.c.u.r.k., ed.) has long been discarded by history and should long ago have been dissolved unconditionally.

"the so-called 'u.n. command' is an out-and-out tool for aggression. the u.s. troops which have continued to station in south korea under the flag of the 'u.n. command' have grossly interfered in the internal affairs of korea; they are a stumbling block in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and are the root cause of the exacerbation of tension in the korean peninsula. the korean people as well as all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples throughout the world strongly demand the complete withdrawal of the u.s. troops from south korea and the dissolution of the 'u.n. command'. full twenty years have passed since the armistice in korea. back in 1958, the chinese people's volunteers, who had fought shoulder to shoulder with the korean people's army against aggression, withdrew unilaterally, unconditionally and completely from the democratic people's republic of korea. one may ask: what can justify the continued stationing of u.s. troops in south korea? some people assert that the withdrawal of foreign forces would make it impossible to maintain the

stability of the situation in the korean peninsula. this assertion is totally untenable. the maintenance of the stability of the situation in korea should not depend on outside forces, still less on foreign troops, but only on the guarantee by the north and the south of korea and the entire korean people. the north and the south of korea have agreed that they will refrain from committing armed provocations, big or small, and that they will take active measures to prevent the incidents of unexpected military conflicts. is this not the best guarantee for the maintenance of the armistice and the stability of the situation in korea? others argue that the 'u.n. forces' were dispatched in accordance with the resolution of the u.n. security council and that, consequently, the question of troop withdrawal and the dissolution of the 'u.n. command' should be submitted to the security council for discussion. this is obviously an argument with ulterior motives. as everyone knows, the so-called security council resolution of the past was completely illegal. to put it bluntly, the suggestion for re-submitting this question to the security council for its consideration is aimed at using the veto of a big power to prolong the life of the 'u.n. command' indefinitely. of course, we are firmly against it."

huang hua went on to say: "the korean people are the master of korea. the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea can only be settled by the korean people themselves, and no foreign countries or international organizations have the right to interfere. as a matter of course, the so-called 'uncurk' should be dissolved immediately, the so-called 'u.n. command' should be disbanded, and all foreign troops should be completely withdrawn from south korea. an end must be put to the anachronism of interference by foreign forces in the internal affairs of korea in the name of the united nations, the military confrontation and tension between the north and the south of korea must be eliminated, the peace in the korean peninsula must be safeguarded and strengthened, and the independent and peaceful reunification of korea must be realized at an early date. it is our hope that the discussion of the korean question at the current session of the general assembly will help promote the realization of these objectives.

"the draft resolution on 'creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea' co-sponsored by algeria, china and other countries is in accord with the genuine interests of the korean people and the spirit of the u.n. charter. we hope that this draft resolution will be given serious consideration by the general assembly. the draft resolution on the korean question tabled by the united states, the united kingdom, japan and other countries is not conducive to the settlement of the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, but will create a pretext for continued interference in the internal affairs of korea by outside forces. the chinese delegation is resolutely against it."

at the end of his speech huang hua said: "china and korea are neighbours as closely linked as lips and teeth, and the chinese and korean peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers bound by flesh and blood and sharing weal and woe. whether in the past, at present or in the future, the chinese people always stand together with the korean people and fight together with them. the korean people's cause is entirely just. we are convinced that the entire korean people, with the firm support of the people of the whole world, will certainly overcome all difficulties and hardships on their road of advance, eliminate all outside aggression and intervention and finally attain the noble goal of the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. victory certainly belongs to the korean people."

Chinese Representative at UN Speaks on Question of Prohibition of Nuclear Tests

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 15, 1973)

chuang yen, chinese representative at the united nations, today expounded the principled stand of the chinese government on the question of the prohibiton of nuclear tests and exposed the superpowers' fraud of the so-called reduction of nuclear armaments and prohibition of nuclear tests.

speaking at a meeting of the political and security committee, he said: "in order to defend world peace and oppose the superpowers' frenzied nuclear arms race, the numerous small and medium-sized countries demand the banning of nuclear tests. such a good desire is fully understandable. however, the so-called nuclear disarmament and nuclear test ban propagated by the superpowers are entirely another matter. in their contention for world hegemony, they have always used the so-called nuclear test ban to maintain their nuclear monopoly, seize nuclear supremacy and prevent other countries from possessing nuclear weapons. they themselves, however, have been desperately engaged in the development of nuclear power and in uncontrollable nuclear arms race. in these circumstances, how can one talk about nuclear disarmament? to be frank, the halt of nuclear tests alone does not in the least affect the colossal nuclear arsenals of the superpowers, nor can it prevent them from continuing to improve and develop nuclear weapons, still less prohibit them from using nuclear weapons. not only are the superpowers unwilling to undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, but also they evade mention of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and, instead, they advertise the so-called halt of nuclear tests. is

that not for the purpose of deception? the soviet union, as a superpower, is particularly energetic in this regard. when they had a need for atmospheric nuclear tests, they desperately went in for such tests; when they considered that they had conducted enough of them, they clamoured for a ban on such tests. when they are about to have conducted enough underground tests, they talk about a complete ban on all nuclear tests. obviously, their purpose is to prevent the non-nuclear countries and countries with few nuclear weapons from possessing and developing their own nuclear weapons for self-defence, and to intimidate the people of various countries into submission under their nuclear threat. this, of course, is sheer wishful thinking. in our opinion, the proposal -- no matter who makes it and what motive he has in mind -- for an isolated ban on nuclear tests, either partial or complete, temporary or permanent will not be a genuine measure for nuclear disarmament and can solve no problems at all, if it is not linked with the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. it can only lead into the deceptive trap set by the superpowers."

basing his statement on the fact that the soviet union and the united states have conducted hundreds of underground nuclear tests in the past decade since they concocted the partial nuclear test ban treaty, the chinese representative forcefully refuted the lies spread by the soviet union which describe this treaty as "the first step towards the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons" and "an important milestone on the road of freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear war".

he said: "the soviet representative accused china of negativism and lack of interest in the so-called disarmament proposal of the soviet union. you are right on that score. we are resolved to expose your fraud and oppose your manoeuvres and tricks of various descriptions. failing to do so would be a disservice to the world people, including the soviet people. you think that with a few slanderous labels you can muzzle us and prevent us from telling the truth. in that you will never succeed."

he declared: "china conducts her nuclear tests and develops her nuclear weapons entirely for the purpose of self-defence, for breaking the superpower nuclear monopoly and for ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons in the world. china has been compelled to conduct nuclear tests, which are limited in number and have been carried out in the deep interior of the country. the weather, wind direction and other conditions have been taken into full consideration, and effective measures have been adopted to prevent contamination. we have also repeatedly stated that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. china is not and will never be a superpower pursuing the policy of nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail. china is ready at all times to stop all nuclear tests, but never before the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all nuclear weapons by the superpowers

and all the nuclear countries. without the fulfilment of this condition, no one can possibly force us to stop the nuclear tests.

"in the present circumstances in which the two superpowers are contending for nuclear superiority and trying to divide spheres of influence by extending their nuclear umbrellas, in an attempt to dominate the world, the indiscriminate and sweeping denunciation of nuclear tests without differentiating their nature, in effect only benefits the superpowers' nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail to the detriment of the people of the world. at present, the halt of all nuclear tests without the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons can only result in preventing the non-nuclear countries and countries with few nuclear weapons from developing their own nuclear defence capabilities and will not do the slightest harm to the nuclear hegemony of the superpowers." "the chinese government and people are ready to work together with the people of the whole world to oppose the superpower policies of nuclear monopoly, nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail and to attain the goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons," the chinese representative added.

chuang yen said in conclusion that basing itself on the above position, the chinese delegation will vote against the two draft resolutions before us.

China, Albania and Other Countries Vote Against Two Draft Resolutions on Suspension of Nuclear Tests at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 16, 1973)

delegations of china, albania, france, gabon and some other countries yesterday voted against two draft resolutions on "urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests" at a meeting of the political and security committee of the u.n. general assembly.

before casting his vote, chinese representative chuang yen made a statement expounding the chinese government's principled position regarding the question of prohibition of nuclear tests. (excerpts from his speech are released separately).

explaining their votes, many representatives expressed dissatisfaction with the two superpowers' policies of nuclear monopoly in their contention for world hegemony. they criticized the u.s.s.r. and the u.s.a. who have been

desperately engaged in the development of nuclear power and in unrestrained nuclear arms race.

alexis obame, representative of gabon, pointed out that voting in favour of the two drafts would mean endorsing a division of the world into those authorized to have nuclear weapons and those who were not. gabon would vote against both drafts.

french representative louis de guiringaud stated that the two draft resolutions did not link the cessation of nuclear testing with true disarmament, including the controlled destruction of all nuclear stockpiles. no government could be asked not to ensure its defence until agreement was reached on the matter.

representative of saudi arabia jamil m. baroody said that the soviet union and the united states could afford now to end atmospheric testing. he pointed out that the united states and the soviet union had rattled their nuclear weapons during the middle east crisis.

alfred j. bellizzi, representative of malta, pointed out that a certain operative paragraph of one draft resolution injected a note of imbalance. he said a primary cause was the continuation of underground testing.

delegate from upper volta telesphore yaguibou criticized one draft resolution. he made it clear that to condemn one kind of test and condone another kind would be unjustified. his delegation would abstain on it because it tried to set up two measures regarding nuclear testing.

medoune fall, representative from senegal, pointed out that one of the draft resolutions has tainted with hypocricy. he said that if the draft was intended to end the nuclear arms race, it could have treated all nuclear testing on an equal basis.

representative of the united states joseph martin alleged that his delegation "was committed to the goal of cessation of nuclear tests", but did not mention a single word on its unbridled nuclear arms race with the soviet union.

the soviet delegate a.a. roshchin also said that his country "attached great importance to the ending of all nuclear testing". he attacked china's nuclear testing but said nothing about his country's continued underground nuclear tests. he made the vicious slander that china "had totally ignored the united nations charter which obligated members to cooperate in efforts to limit armaments."

sharply refuting roshchin's allegation, chinese representative chuang yen said that "the essence of the soviet stand, however densely covered with diplomatic verbiage, is to try to force the oppressed nations and people of the world to submit docilely to the nuclear threat of the superpowers." "from what you have said and done,

one can make the judgement that your disarmament is sham and you are using false disarmament to cover up the reality of a frenzied arms expansion. it is precisely you who have violated the spirit of the principles of the u.n. charter."

chuang yen pointed out that "in his speech, the soviet representative did his best to clamour that the soviet union stands for the prohibition of all nuclear tests. but everybody knows that over the ten years since the partial nuclear test ban treaty was concocted by the united states and the soviet union, the latter was conducted about a hundred tests. take this year for example, according to incomplete reports, it carried out more than 10 underground nuclear tests from january to october. this fully lays bare the hypocritical features of the soviet union. while lauding a ban on all nuclear tests, it has stepped up nuclear tests desperately. it is indeed a typical double-dealer."

chuang yen pointed out that the soviet representative's slander against china "is nothing but another exposure of an attempt to take advantage of the good will of the numerous small and medium-sized countries to attain your ulterior objective. but all this will be of no avail."

the chinese representative said that inheriting the mantle of the czars in the past, the soviet union, a superpower, has cherished a wilder ambition than the old czars. all the "peace", "detente", "security", "disarmament" and "prohibition of nuclear test" chanted by the soviet union are sheer lies. in fact, it is stepping up arms expansion and war preparations and carrying out the policy of war and aggression. the honeyed words of the soviet union, whatever they may be, can deceive nobody.

the political and security committee yesterday also voted on a draft resolution on the "economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security". the chinese delegation did not participate in the voting.

Western Powers' Economic Plunder of Colonial Countries Condemned at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 17, 1973)

the fourth committee of the united nations general assembly held discussions from november 7 to 16 on the activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial territories. representatives of the third world countries strongly condemned certain western powers for their activities of economic aggression and plunder detrimental to the colonial people.

they also exposed their collaboration with the portuguese colonial authorities and the south african and south rhodesian racist colonialist regimes in suppressing the national liberation movements and in menacing the independent african countries.

jackson k. mulwa, representative of kenya, said that multinational corporations of certain western countries had set up branches in southern africa to strengthen the racist regimes of south rhodesia, south africa. the suffering of the africans in southern africa was due to the activities of colonialists and neo-colonialists, he added.

mrs. f. joka-bangura, representative of sierra leone, said that some western countries' economic plunder was increasing in the colonial territories as the liberation movements were growing. she denounced the portuguese colonialists for cruelly exploiting the cheap labour force in its colonial territories.

jose arturo montoya, representative of peru, noted that the great monopolies of colonialist and neo-colonialist powers were exclusively guided by their own selfish motives for profit. the economic aggression should be dealt with and stopped, he added.

horacio arteaga acosta, representative of venezuela, said that in southern africa certain western powers' corporations were active in exploiting local labour and national mineral wealth in defiance of the fundamental rights of the native populations to self-determination and independence.

amer salih araim, representative of iraq, urged that effective measures should be taken to condemn and sanction the colonialist and racist regimes for their economic aggression in southern africa.

roberto de rosenzweig, representative of mexico, pointed out that large corporations of certain western powers exerted political pressure to maintain the status quo so as to continue their exploitation of colonial territories in southern africa and other areas.

mahmoud h. farghal, representative of egypt, observed that the struggle against colonialism must include opposition to the activities of foreign economic interests.

chinese representative chang yung-kuan pointed out that the monopoly capital of certain western powers has long been engaged in cruel economic plunder, enslavement and exploitation in the colonies, particularly in the colonial territories of africa. today, this has reached an alarming degree. the frantic plunder by the monopoly capital of some western powers has drained those regions of many of their natural resources and thrown the indigenous people into dire misery. he said that the racist colonialist regimes of south rhodesia and south africa and the portuguese colonialist authorities actively encourage and collaborate with the monopoly capital of some western powers in making large investments in the african colonies with the purpose to consolidate by this means their reactionary alliance with certain western powers so as to gain political, military and diplomatic support from the latter for their intensified suppression of the national liberation movements of the non-independent regions in southern africa and to maintain their reactionary rule. and it is precisely on the strength of their political, military and economic power that these western powers are sustaining and consolidating those barbarous racist and colonialist regimes, suppressing the national liberation movements and menacing the independent african countries so as to ensure the safety of their investments and continue to grab away materials in large quantities and extort maximum superprofits.

he concluded by stressing that the reactionary alliance formed by the monopoly capital of some western powers and the racist regimes in southern africa has brought most serious economic and political consequences to the colonial peoples in africa. moreover, it has aggravated the dangers which threaten the future of the african continent. no countries and people that defend the principles of u.n. charter can ever tolerate the continuation of such a situation. the chinese delegation maintains that certain western countries must be strongly condemned for their activities of economic aggression and plunder detrimental to the colonial people and that effective measures must be taken to compel them to stop these activities.

Chuang Yen Exposes Soviet Fraud of Reduction of Military Budgets

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 21, 1973)

chinese representative chuang yen made a speech at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly this afternoon. he exposed the resolution on "the reduction of the military budgets of states permanent members of the security council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries" submitted by the soviet union to the present assembly is a cheap fraud. he expounded the points of view of the chinese delegation upon this question and declared that the chinese delegation is firmly opposed to the soviet resolution.

chuang yen said that this soviet proposal is nothing but trash picked up from its own garbage heap of disarmament and is a cheap fraud. in the past the soviet union had, on many occasions, put forward proposals on the so-called reduction of military budgets but history has already proved all this to be sheer words, empty, nonsensical and deceptive.

chuang yen pointed out that in the past ten years and more, the military budget of the soviet union has not been reduced by a single ruble; on the contrary, continuous big increases have taken place. even according to its own published figures, its military budget has nearly doubled. as is known to all, the military budget made public by the soviet union itself has been greatly watered down and is much smaller than the actual one. in recent years, the soviet union has been frenziedly engaged in the arms race on an unprecedented scale and at an unparalleled tempo. at present, the soviet union is not only developing new-type conventional weapons on a large scale and drastically expanding its nuclear arsenal, but is also making desperate efforts to develop its ocean-going naval force. it thinks that the more weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, it has in its hands, the easier it can order other countries about, overwhelm and replace its rival and rule supreme in the world.

chuang yen said that the soviet union has shouted the loudest on the question of disarmament and put forth many suggestions and proposals. this reminds people of the words of the great lenin. he said: "the vendor who shouts loudest and calls god to witness is the one with the shoddiest goods for sale." is this not a best description of the soviet intention in peddling its disarmament proposals nowadays? the facts have proved that the soviet-advertised disarmament is a sham and that the real thing is arms race. the re-introduction at the current session of the general assembly of its proposal on the reduction of military budgets that it had dished up several years ago is but a smokescreen for covering up its militaristic features of social-imperialism.

chuang yen noted that the soviet union had proposed that the five permanent members of the security council should "without exception" reduce their military budgets and asserted that they have a so-called "equal responsibility" on the question of disarmament. it harbours ulterior motives. as everyone knows, there is a great disparity in the armament and military budgets of the five permanent members. the military expenditures of the two superpowers are the highest, and they possess the greatest amount of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons. yet they are still making desperate efforts to develop these weapons, thus posing a serious threat to the security of the peoples of the world. confronted with the soviet armed threat, even the united kingdom, france and the whole western europe feel inadequate in their defence capabilities. as for china, her defence capabilities are even less comparable with those of the two superpowers. with such a great disparity, how can one talk about reduction of the military budgets by the same proportion? evidently, the true intent of the soviet proposal is to cover up its own obstinate position of opposing genuine disarmament and to shift onto other countries the responsibility for what it calls rejecting disarmament. either disarmament by all, or no disarmament by the superpowers. -- this is "either all or nothing" in its true sense exclamation

chuang yen continued that the soviet union even slanders the developing countries as being engaged in "arms race". this is even more preposterous. the establishment and building up of the necessary defence capabilities by the third world countries for the purpose of resisting foreign aggression and safeguarding their independence and sovereignty is, in essence, entirely different from the armament race of the superpowers, and the two should not be mentioned in the same breath. in unwarrantedly accusing the developing countries of being engaged in "arms race", the soviet aim is to have these countries disarmed and thus leave them at the tender mercy of the superpowers.

referring to the soviet proposal for using part of the funds saved from the ten per-cent reduction of military budgets to provide assistance to developing countries, chuang yen noted that it is a deceptive trick. the soviet union has harped on such a hackneyed tune for more than a decade, but never has it reduced its military budget to assist others. the soviet union is now at the height of its intensified armament race without the slightest sincerity for disarmament. yet it is talking glibly about using the non-existent fund to provide assistance to developing countries, particularly those countries stricken by natural disasters. is this not a mockery of the afflicted countries and people? the people of the developing countries have backbone, and they are confident in developing their national economies through their own struggle and labour. they certainly welcome outside assistance truly motivated by goodwill and based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. however, the soviet union tries to peddle its fraud

of sham disarmament by exploiting the temporary difficulties of the disaster-stricken countries which suffer from food shortage, and the good desire of developing countries for peace and economic development. this is not only most ignominious and despicable but will eventually prove to be futile.

chuang yen stressed that if the soviet union is really willing to reduce its military budget to provide assistance to the developing countries, it should declare first that the so-called military aid it provides to other countries is gratis, that it will waive all repayment and return all the filthy money it has made both in the past and at present through the sale of weapons at a high price to the arab countries by taking advantage of their need to resist external aggression, and that in future it will no longer be a merchant of death, particularly it will not seize upon others' difficulties to make extortions. if the soviet union is really the "natural and surest ally" of the developing countries, it should declare that in providing "aid to other countries" in the future, it will not attach any conditions that seek gains at the expense of others or ask for political, economic and military privileges, that it will no longer use the name of aid to subject the recipient countries to intervention, control, subversion, plunder and exploitation, and that all past so-called aid in violation of these principles should be fully reviewed and redressed.

in conclusion, chuang yen declared that in view of the foregoing, the chinese delegation firmly opposes the soviet-proposed draft resolution on the so-called reduction of military budgets.

the general assembly has resumed its debate on the soviet proposal of "reduction of military budgets" since november 19. however hard soviet foreign minister gromyko lauded it as "an important and urgent question" during the general debates of the current session, and in spite of all the efforts of soviet permanent representative to the u.n. malik to put it on the agenda of the plenary session of the general assembly as an item of priority, reaction in the assembly hall was cooler than ever. up to today, four plenary sessions were held on this item, but only a few representatives applied to speak. yesterday's afternoon session only lasted one hour and had to be adjourned because there were no more speakers. in the last few days, only about one-third of the seats for representatives were occupied, i.e. representatives from only about fifty countries attended the session; and sometimes only one of the six seats for each country was occupied. thus the assembly hall looked all the more deserted with many vacant seats. the same was true of the visitors gallery. even the 160-seat press gallery was almost empty.

UN First Committee Adopts Resolution Concerning Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 22, 1973)

the first committee of the u.n. general assembly today adopted a resolution inviting the conference on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts to be held in february 1974 to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons, and to seek an agreement on rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons.

the resolution was approved by a vote of 89 in favour to none against, with 18 abstentions. china voted in favour of it, while the soviet union, the united states, israel and south africa abstained.

chinese representative lin fang made a statement before casting his vote. he said: "we have always held that there is a distinction between just wars and unjust wars. we firmly oppose wars of aggression and support just wars. it is entirely proceeding from the righteous position of opposing wars of aggression and defending the right of the oppressed nations to self-defence that we favour the prohibition of the use of incendiary weapons. we have reservations on the vague wording in the draft resolution 'the wide-spread use of many weapons and the emergence of new methods of warfare that cause unnecessary suffering or are indiscriminate', which makes no distinction between just and unjust wars and between aggression and the victim of aggression."

he pointed out that "the source of contemporary wars is imperialism and social-imperialism. it is perfectly just for the people of various countries to demand the opposition of all wars of aggression and the defence of their national independence and state sovereignty. however, this aim cannot be attained by relying only on the prohibition of one or two types of modern weapons of mass destruction. we firmly oppose the policies of aggression and war pursued by imperialism and social-imperialism."

he condemned the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists for their crimes of using incendiary weapons in wars of aggression to slaughter the people, and, in particular, the israeli zionists for their crimes of using napalm bombs against arab countries in the recent middle east war. he noted that despite the using of incendiary weapons by the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists to slaughter the people, the just struggle of the asian and african peoples will win certainly triumph.

Question of Credentials Discussed at FAO Conference in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Nov. 23, 1973)

the 17th session of the conference of food and agricultural organization (fao) discussed the question of credentials of the delegations to the present session of the conference at the plenary meeting this afternoon. chinese alternate li yung-kai demanded at the meeting a rectification of such an unreasonable state of affairs as the usurpation of the seat of cambodia in fao by the lon nol traitors' clique, and the south korean and saigon authorities being unilateral member nations of the organization.

li yung-kai said: the lon nol traitors' clique is a handful of national scum imposed on the cambodian people by foreign forces and by no means qualified to represent the cambodian people. it is absolutely illegal for it to usurp the seat of cambodia in fao. only the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, is the sole legal government of the cambodian people.

he pointed out that in the circumstances in which agreement has been reached in korea between the north and the south on the principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, it is unreasonable for the south korean authorities to be unilaterally a member nation of the organization.

he said that the paris agreement on vietnam gives de facto recognition to the two administrations now existing in south vietnam. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people. in the present situation, it is not appropriate for the representative of the saigon authorities unilaterally to have a seat in this organization. yesterday the saigon authorities went so far as to ask for a seat in the fao council. such a venture of the saigon authorities is bound to further complicate the problems in fao. we maintain that this unreasonable state of affairs now existing in fao must be rectified, he said in conclusion.

the romanian representative noted that the lon nol clique is not qualified to occupy a seat in the f.a.o. and the royal government of national union of cambodia led by samdech norodom sihanouk is the only legal representative of the cambodian people.

Ling Ching Expounds Chinese Government's Stand on Question of Defining Aggression at UN Legal Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 23, 1973)

the sixth committee (legal) of the united nations general assembly discussed the question of defining aggression from november 16 to 21. it adopted a draft resolution today proposing that the special committee of the united nations on the question of defining aggression meet again next year with a view "to completing its task and to submitting to the general assembly at the twentyninth session a draft definition of aggression". the chinese representative did not participate in the voting when the draft resolution was put to vote.

in a speech at the meeting of the sixth committee on november 20, chinese representative ling ching expounded the chinese government's principled position on this question.

ling ching said that before a discussion on the question of defining aggression takes place, "it is necessary, first of all, to ascertain whence aggression and the threat of aggression mainly come at present. the historical facts of our time clearly show that contention for world hegemony is the main content of imperialist foreign policy and that imperialism is the source of contemporary wars of aggression. the essence of imperialism is plunder and exploitation. in order to grab markets for dumping their commodities, sources of raw material and places for exporting their capital, the imperialist powers regard the numerous small and medium-sized countries, particularly the developing countries, as their object of aggression and plunder. social-imperialism is (boldface begins) 'socialism in words, imperialism in deeds' (boldface ends). it likewise wants to expand, plunder and exploit. thus the rivalry between the superpowers for spheres of influence has become increasingly fierce. since the end of world war ii, the world has seen a continuous succession of aggressive wars of various kinds. among quite a number of small and medium-sized countries, particularly the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america, some were subjected to barbarous attacks, some were wantonly bombed, some have been occupied by armed force, some were dismembered or divided, and some have seen their people driven away from their homelands and remaining destitute and homeless for a long time. these facts have enabled people to realize ever more clearly that the superpowers' policies of aggression and expansion are the main source of threat to world peace and the security of the people of various countries at present."

ling ching continued, "back in the 1950s, the united nations started to discuss the question of defining aggression. despite the ceaseless occurrence of

acts of aggression in the world, the debate over many years brought no result at all owing to the obstruction and sabotage of imperialism." "it is entirely justified for the numerous small and medium-sized countries, especially the third world countries, with their just demand for safeguarding state sovereignty and opposing external aggression, to expect the united nations to formulate some explicit and effective principles conducive to the exposure and condemnation of the aggressors politically and morally. the chinese delegation expresses deep sympathy with and support for such a just demand and the serious efforts they have made to this end. but we cannot but point out that some people are trying hard to take advantage of the discussions on the question of defining aggression to disguise themselves and hoodwink the world opinion, so as to cover up their crimes of aggression and expansion in various parts of the world. what deserves attention is that the very initiator that proposed the re-opening of the discussions on the question of defining aggression, while engaging in loud and big talk here, sent out large numbers of troops for armed invasion and occupation of one of its allies by surprise attack. it has invented the theory of so-called 'limited sovereignty' and openly declared that it would never give up its 'right' to invade its allies at any time. an obvious aggressor is decked out as 'a hero fighting against aggression'. it probably imagines that by so doing it can pull the wool over the eyes of the world people. but this can only be a wishful thinking."

he continued: "with regard to the question of aggression or the victim of aggression, we maintain that any country which first uses armed forces to encroach upon the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of other countries has naturally committed a crime of aggression, that a crime of aggression should be subjected to severe international condemnation and sanctions, and that the people of various countries have the right to wage sacred wars of national liberation and revolutionary wars of self-defence and it is absolutely impermissible to mention in the same breath wars of aggression and wars against aggression, which are different in nature. as to how to distinguish and judge between acts of aggression and the victim of aggression, it is in fact not a question of abstract legal concept, but a question of respecting the objective facts. so long as one respects the objective facts, it is very easy to judge who is the aggressor and who the victim of aggression. the superpowers are attempting to use abstract legal concepts to justify their distortion of the objective facts. this we absolutely cannot agree with.

he repudiated the untenable assertion that when judging an act of aggression, one must take into consideration whether or not there is aggressive intent or purpose. etc. he said: "an aggressor certainly harbours aggressive intent and purpose. this is a common sense known to everyone. however, the intent and purpose are subjective elements,

which are manifested through concrete acts of aggression. consequently one must only take the objective acts as the basis for judging whether a certain action constitutes an aggression, including whether it has aggressive intent, and definitely not the other way round, i.e. to determine to existence of any act of aggression on the basis of whether it was committed with aggressive intent. the historical facts prove that no aggressors will ever admit that they themselves have aggressive intent. on the contrary, they always try to cover up their crimes under various dignified signboards. at present, the one or two superpowers who have become increasingly isolated are daily seeking various kinds of camouflage and pretexts for blatantly carrying on their aggression and expansion. in order to contend with the other superpower for world hegemony, one superpower has reached out everywhere with grasping hands and wormed its way into every vulnerable place with a growing appetite for aggression and a constantly changing disguise. glaring armed aggression against its ally is euphemistically described as 'safeguarding the interests of the socialist community' and the brazen dismemberment of a sovereign state is boasted as 'supporting national self-determination'. while undisguisedly stationing a million troops on the borders of a neighbouring country for blatant military threats, it keeps on proclaiming that it 'has no intention at all to make threats' and has even hypocritically proposed the non use of force against each other, falsely accusing others of being 'expansionist' and 'war-like'. it is the customary practice of the aggressors to resort to such sheer hypocrisy while harbouring sinister intentions. therefore, if the aggressive intent is to be made a criterion for judging aggression, it would inevitably play into the hands of the aggressors who try to justify the aggressive acts which they have committed or participated in and to mislead the public under the pretext of having no aggressive intent or purpose. a so-called definition of aggression formulated in this way would obviously be advantageous to the aggressors and incapable of protecting the interests of the victims of aggression."

he said: "the question of judging and distinguishing between aggression and the victim of aggression is a major international issue of distinguishing between the right and the wrong. in the opinion of the chinese delegation, when questions of this kind are discussed in the united nations, an analysis should be made on the basis of the objective facts by all the member states, big or small, on an equal footing, so as to arrive at a correct and truthful conclusion. it is absolutely impermissible for the few imperialist powers to have the final say, because the aggressors will never bring themselves to trail. the superpowers are arguing very hard for their idea that it is only up to the security council to finally decide whether a specific act constitutes an aggressive act. obviously, what they have in mind is invariably their veto power in the security council. in the

event of their aggression against other countries, they can remain at large by casting a single negative vote. if such is the case, one may ask: what is the sense of the various provisions regarding the definition of aggression? will not the whole draft become a mere scrap of paper?"

he concluded: "the chinese government and people firmly stand on the side of all the countries and peoples that are subjected to aggression, subversion, control, intervention and bullying and on the side of all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries in a common endeavour to oppose wars of aggression and defend the cause of world peace."

dmitry kolesnik, representative of the soviet union, in his speech on the same day, levelled many unwarranted charges on china. he went so far as to assert that china had territorial claims on the soviet union. ling ching sternly repudiated his slander. he said: in its foreign relations, the chinese government has consistently adhered to the five principles of peaceful coexistence and has no territorial claims whatsoever on any country, nor has it ever had any territorial claims on the soviet union. as is known to all, it is precisely the soviet union which has territorial ambitions against china. in 1969, the soviet union openly asserted in its government statement that before the ching dynasty china's northern frontier was marked by the great wall and that in the west the chinese border did not extend beyond kansu and szechuan provinces. this is a wanton distortion of the historical fact. this has laid bare the ambitions of soviet social-imperialism to carve up china by inheriting the mantle of the tsar.

UN Political and Security Committee Urges All States to Accept Principles and Objectives in Declaration of Indian Ocean as Zone of Peace

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 23, 1973)

the political and security committee of the u.n. general assembly adopted a resolution today urging all states to accept the principles and objectives contained in the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace approved by the 26th u.n. general assembly as a constructive contribution to the strengthening of regional and international security.

the resolution requests the u.n. secretary-general to prepare a factual statement of the great powers' military presence in the indian ocean in all its aspects, and with special reference to their naval deployments, conceived in the context of great power rivalry.

it urges all states especially the major powers to extend their co-operation to the ad hoc committee on the indian ocean in the discharge of its functions.

the resolution was approved by a vote of 77 in favour to none against, with 29 abstentions including the soviet union, the united states, south africa, portugal and israel. china voted in favour of the resolution.

introducing the draft resolution on the indian ocean as a zone of peace sponsored by many afro-asian countries, representative of sri lanka hamilton s. amerasinghe stressed in november 12 that further military escalation in the indian ocean, in the context of great power rivalry, must be halted. he said the littoral states and the hinterland must not become nuclear weapons bases of other states. what was required was to arrest foreign military presence in the region, he said.

chinese representative chuang yen made a statement today. he said: "the chinese delegation has always held that the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace is a just proposal."

he said: "the root cause of the prolonged turbulence and instability in the indian ocean region lies in the two superpowers' aggression, expansion and contention. one superpower has all along regarded the indian ocean as a place of strategic importance, where its fleets have been plying here and there. recently, in order to meet the need of its rivalry with the other superpower in the middle east, it has dispatched more warships to the indian ocean to reinforce its flank. the other superpower, anxious to catch up with the former, has in recent years entered the indian ocean on a massive scale to contend for hegemony, where it has openly sent permanent fleets, seeking military bases wherever possible and feverishly forming new military alliances. it has stepped up its intervention and subversive activities against countries in the indian ocean region. it is also doing its utmost to sow discord and create rift so as to fish in troubled waters and attain its sinister ulterior aims.

"two years have elapsed since the general assembly adopted the resolution declaring the indian ocean as a zone of peace. however, the military presence of the two superpowers in this region has been aggravated instead of being eliminated. their rivalries for hegemony have become more unbridled, posing a serious menace to the peace and security of the region."

chuang yen added: "there can be no peace and security in the region and the sovereignty and independence of the countries there will remain in jeopardy as long as the two superpowers persist in their expansion and hegemonic manoeuvres in the indian ocean region and as long as outside aggression and intervention are not eliminated

there. for this reason, the chinese delegation has pointed out on many occasions that in order to truly realize the just proposal for the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace, it is imperative, first of all, to stop the superpowers' military expansion and hegemonic rivalry in the indian ocean zone, call on all the nuclear countries, particularly the two nuclear superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, to undertake not to deploy and use nuclear weapons in the indian ocean zone, withdraw all the foreign armed forces stationed in the indian ocean and its littoral regions, dismantle all the foreign military bases and military installations in the region, prohibit foreign nuclear submarines, aircraft carrying nuclear weapons and all other nuclear-weapon carrying vehicles from entering and passing through, or over, the indian ocean region, and prohibit all foreign warships and military planes from using the indian ocean to encroach upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the littoral or hinterland states of the indian ocean."

he emphasized: "is not one of the superpowers crying day in and day out for 'general and complete disarmament' and 'strengthening of international security' and talking so much about a 'detente' in the international situation? such being the case, why not withdraw its military presence from the indian ocean region and why not show a little sincerity for 'detente'?

"the establishment of the indian ocean peace zone also depends on the countries of this region basing their relations on the principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. we believe that so long as the countries of the indian ocean region adhere to these principles, augment their own strength, maintain the necessary vigilance and exert joint efforts to oppose big-power hegemonism and superpower aggression and expansion, the indian ocean peace zone can be realized with the sympathy and support of the peoples of the world."

malaysian representative a.s. talalla, one of the co-sponsors of the draft, pointed out that the rivalry between two superpowers' naval forces recently in the indian ocean during the middle east crisis has clearly shown the significance of the draft resolution.

tiamiou adjibade, representative of dahomey, said he hailed the ideas contained in the draft and hoped especially that similar studies to prepare a factural statement on the great powers' military presence in the indian ocean would be carried out in other regions.

delegates from indonesia, australia, sweden and other countries also voiced their support for the draft resolution.

explaining his abstention during the vote, soviet representative a.a. roshchin used lame arguments and perverse logic once again. he alleged that in preparing recommendations on international security, the interests of all states should be taken into account, and that the "freedom" of navigation of vessels and scientific research should not be affected by the draft resolution. the soviet union, he said, believed that the draft resolution, if adopted, would place the soviet union in an unfavourable position vis-a-vis the other states.

j. martin, representative of the united states, also explained that his delegation would abstain on the draft resolution because it believed that the text contained a number of concepts with which the united states could not agree.

earlier today, the chinese delegation voted against a draft resolution at the committee relating to a conference to be called in 1975 to review the operation of the "treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons". chinese representative lin fang made a statement saying that the chinese government and people have repeatedly made known their position and attitude with regard to the "treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" jointly concocted by the soviet union and the united states in 1968. he said: "we hold that like the partial nuclear test ban treaty, this treaty is a big conspiracy of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, aimed at maintaining their nuclear monopoly and nuclear hegemony and at binding and controling the non-nuclear countries. it is also a big fraud designed to fool the peoples of the world."

he said the purpose of this treaty "is to place the peoples of the world at the mercy of the two hegemonic powers, the united states and the soviet union, so that the peoples of the world will submit docilely to their enslavement. we are firmly against this."

lin fang noted, "out of self-defence and to smash the nuclear monopoly and blackmail of the superpowers, china has been compelled to develop some nuclear weapons." "we firmly oppose the efforts of utilizing the 'treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons' to deprive the non-nuclear and minor nuclear countries of their sovereignty and to impair the interests of the peoples all over the world," he said.

the chinese delegation did not participate today in voting on a draft resolution concerning disarmament negotiation.

Debate at UN General Assembly on Cost of UNEF to Middle East

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 24, 1973)

the administrative and budgetary committee of the current session of the united nations general assembly adopted a draft resolution yesterday morning to set up a special arrangement for allocating among member states the cost of the so-called united nations emergency force to the middle east for its first six months.

representatives of albania and libya voted against the draft resolution. four countries including algeria and syria abstained. china, the people's democratic republic of yemen, iraq and saudi arabia did not participate in the voting.

the debate on this item at the administrative and budgetary committee started on november 19. representatives of various countries expounded their position.

albanian representative sokrat como declared in his speech that albania objected in the past and is objecting now to the creation of the united nations emergency force to the middle east and considered illegal any action taken by the two superpowers in connexion with the force.

the albanian representative further stated that the financing of the so-called united nations emergency force by all member states was unjust and albania would not contribute in any way to the financing of this force.

ramadan bareq, representative of libya, said in a statement at the committee that the deployment of the united nations emergency force was an initiative of the two superpowers and its presence in the middle east would encourage israel to launch new aggression. libya would not under any circumstances incur the expenses of the dispatch of this force, he stressed.

soviet representative vasily safronchuk asserted in his speech that not a single member state could ignore the so-called security council's decision on the financing of the force, and those who would not bear the expenses were "in direct contradiction" to the u.n. charter.

chinese representative wang wei-tsai said that the dispatch of the u.n. emergency force to the middle east "will leave infinite evil consequences in its wake. it will turn sovereign arab states into an area under international control and pave the way for superpower control of the middle east. it will bind the arab countries and peoples hand and foot and hamper their just struggles against aggression and hegemony. therefore, the chinese delegation solemnly declared that, fundamentally speaking, we were against these resolutions and that it was only out of consideration of the desire of the victims that we did not participate in the voting."

he continued, "the chinese delegation had stated: since the chinese delegation is not in favour of the dispatch of u.n. emergency force to the middle east, it of course cannot bear the expenses in this regard. this is entirely logical. the representatives of certain member states of the u.n. and certain members of the security council have also expressed their dissatisfaction, skepticism and worry on the question of bearing the expenses of the u.n. emergency force. some delegations are of the opinion that such expenses should only be borne by the two superpowers. this is entirely justified."

he stated, "the chinese delegation is opposed to considering the costs of the u.n. emergency force as expenses of the u.n. organization to be borne by all member states, because this is tantamount to asking all member states to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the two superpowers in their contention in the middle east."

he repudiated the soviet representative's assertion that whoever refuses to bear the expenses of the u.n. emergency force will be violating the charter. he said: "this is a distortion of the purposes and principles of the charter. article 1 of the charter explicitly provides for the suppression of acts of aggression. it is indeed a violation of the purposes and principles of the charter for you to fail to condemn and stop the israeli zionists' aggression and instead to ask the u.n. states members to bear the expenses for the maintenance of the status quo of aggression and for the two superpowers' rivalry in the middle east."

the chinese representative declared in conclusion: "basing itself on the aforesaid position, the chinese delegation will not participate in the voting on the draft resolution before us and declares once again that the chinese government cannot bear any expenses of the u.n. emergency force."

Chinese Representative Says: Superpowers Are Using Question of Prohibiting Chemical Weapons to Peddle Disarmament Fraud

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 26, 1973)

chinese representative lin fang told the political and security committee of the u.n. general assembly today that the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, are making use of the question of prohibiting chemical and bacteriological weapons to peddle their fraud of sham disarmament.

lin fang made the statement when the committee discussed a resolution it drafted for the general assembly on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons. the chinese delegation did not participate in the voting.

in his statement, the chinese representative said, "the chinese government and people have always supported the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of chemical and bacteriological weapons. back in 1952, the chinese government formally issued a statement, recognizing and ratifying the 1925 geneva protocol for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare. moreover, together with the peoples of the world, china has firmly opposed and severely condemned the united states for using chemical and other weapons on a large scale in its aggressive war in viet nam and the portuguese colonialists for their towering crime of waging chemical warfare, and has strongly demanded the genuine and effective prohibition of the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons."

lin fang pointed out that the superpowers "are now using the question of prohibiting chemical weapons to peddle the fraud of sham disarmament. for many years, while trumpeting the prohibition of chemical weapons, they have devoted enormous manpower and material resources to the study, production, equipment and stockpiling of chemical weapons in preparing to launch and wage chemical warfares in the future. one superpower still refuses to ratify the 1925 geneva protocol, while the other superpower, the soviet union, dished up a so-called 'draft convention' on the prohibition of chemical weapons on march 28, 1972, in which it talked profusely about the 'prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction' but made no mention whatsoever about the question of 'prohibiting the use' of these weapons and allowed each state party to 'withdraw from the convention if it decides that extraordinary events have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country'. all this barefacedly left a leeway for the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, to use chemical weapons for aggression. the conclusion of such a 'convention' will only provide the superpowers and world

imperialism with a legal cover for their use of chemical weapons, thus deceiving and lulling the people of various countries by creating some false sense of security. this is absolutely intolerable".

the chinese representative said, "we have long pointed out that the so-called 'convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction' concocted by the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, is a mere tool of the two superpowers for peddling their disarmament fraud. moreover, the chiang kai-shek clique, which had long been spurned by the chinese people, was allowed to put its signature on it. we firmly oppose this convention and we have long exposed its true nature."

based on this position, he declared, "the chinese delegation will not participate in the voting on the draft resolution."

Israel Accused of Violating Human Rights in Occupied Territories at UN Special Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 27, 1973)

the special political committee of the united nations general assembly concluded its debate on israeli violation of the human rights of the palestinians and arabs in the occupied territories yesterday afternoon.

during the debate which began on november 19, representatives of arab countries and many asian and african countries condemned the israeli crimes of aggression and expansion and firmly supported the just stand of palestinian and other arab people in their fight to restore national rights and recover the occupied territories.

the soviet union's supply of manpower to israel was also condemned at the meeting.

the debate began with an introductory report of the special committee to investigate israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population in the occupied territories.

the report of the special committee listed many facts revealing that the israeli zionists are pursuing a policy of establishing settlements in the occupied territories and that the soviet union is supplying manpower to israel incessantly.

ahmed esmat abdel meguid, representative of egypt, stated that the israeli annexationist actions were totally unacceptable to the arabs.

khalil haddad, representative of lebanon, said that the israeli exploitation of the resources of the occupied territories would not be tolerated by the arabs.

dia allah el-fattal, representative of syria, noted that there was no choice for the arabs but to struggle for their rights and territorial integrity.

m.a. mehiri, representative of tunisia, demanded that israeli criminal practices be stopped and that the palestinians' rights be restored.

omer yousif berido, representative of the sudan, said, israeli policies of aggression and annexation went against the u.n. charter and international law and should be condemned.

the colonization policy pursued by the zionists in the occupied areas was also condemned by representatives of mali and kuwait.

petraq pojani, representative of albania, said that his country condemned the inhuman crimes and atrocities of the israeli zionists in the occupied territories. the real responsibility lay with the two imperialist superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, which had shown during the recent events their collaboration and desire for hegemony in the strategically important middle east region, he pointed out.

chinese representative wang jun-sheng said, "the atrocities committed by the israeli zionists in the occupied territories represent only one aspect of their aggression and expansion against the arab countries and people." an important policy adopted by the israeli zionists in the occupied territories is "zionization", which is designed to change the demographic structure of the occupied territories so as to perpetuate their occupation of arab territories, he pointed out. "the basic reason why the israeli zionists dare to be so reckless and truculent is that they have the support, encouragement and connivance of the two superpowers. one superpower has supplied massive military and economic aid to israel, providing it with the material means for pushing the policy of aggression; the other superpower has been supplying israel with the necessary man-power. and the policy of so-called 'zionization' pursued by israel is in effect a kind of 'joint stock company' with one superpower supplying the money and guns and the other superpower supplying man-power", he added.

wang jun-sheng then pointed out that the ceaseless soviet supply of manpower to israel has won the acclamation of the israeli zionists and that the acts of the soviet union have evoked strong indignation from the arab countries

and people. however, he continued, the soviet union has not only turned a deaf ear to the righteous appeal, but instead has speeded up its emigration of jews to israel after the middle east war broke out last october.

wang jun-sheng said that the fundamental solution of the question of the human rights of the population in the israeli-occupied territories lies in the unconditional restoration of the national rights of the palestinian people and the unconditional complete withdrawal of the israeli zionists from the occupied arab territories.

during the debate, wang jun-sheng sternly refuted the slanders made by the soviet representative against china. wang jun-sheng said, "the soviet representative accuses china of opposing a peaceful settlement of the middle east question. this is a downright lie." "it is you," he continued, "who have created and maintained the situation of 'no war, no peace' over a long period in the middle east in collaboration with the other superpower. when a most favourable situation emerged in which the arab peoples were rising against aggression and dealing telling blows at the israeli zionists, it was you who wanted to put out the raging flames of this struggle against aggression. it is also you who try to barter away the territories and sovereignty of the arab countries as well as the national rights of the palestinian people". "the label of opposing a true settlement of the middle east question is most suitable for you", he said.

after the conclusion of the debate, the special political committee adopted two draft resolutions. the first draft resolution declares that israel's policy of annexation, establishment of settlements, and transfer of an alien population to the occupied territories is in contravention of the purposes and principles of the charter of the united nations.

it reaffirms that israel's policy of settling its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories is a flagrant violation of the fourth geneva convention and the relevant united nations resolutions, and urges all states to refrain from any action which israel will exploit in carrying out its policy of colonizing the occupied territories.

the second draft resolution calls upon the israeli occupation authorities to respect and comply with the provisions of the geneva convention in the occupied arab territories

FAO General Conference Closes in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Nov. 30, 1973)

the 17th general conference of the united nations' food and agriculture organization (fao) closed here yesterday.

the conference adopted a proposal for the united nations to convene a world food conference in 1974, and resolutions on international agricultural adjustment and world food security.

china and thirty other states were elected new council members of the organization.

the new african republic of guinea-bissau was admitted to fao's membership at a plenary meeting on november 26, and albania had been admitted earlier.

hao chung-shih, head of the chinese delegation, spoke at a plenary meeting on november 15. he told the conference of china's efforts in developing agriculture independently and through self-reliance, and expounded china's stand on economic aid, international agricultural adjustment and food security.

he declared that economic and technical aid based on equality and mutual benefit will help recipient countries develop their national economies mainly by their own efforts. on the question of aid, we hope that the sovereignty and equality of the recipient countries must be strictly respected with no conditions attached and no privileges asked for. the practice of subjecting most or even all of other countries' natural resources to one's own exploitation and wanton plunder in the name of "economic aid" and reducing recipient countries to dependent sources of raw materials by exchanging high-priced industrial products for low-priced farm produce is typical neo-colonialism to which we are firmly opposed.

referring to the questions of international agricultural adjustment and world food security, he said that long-term aggression, exploitation and plunder by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism is the cause of the fact that in most developing countries, agriculture is not developing fast enpugh, food supply is inadequate and the living conditions of the people are yet to be improved. only by persisting in opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, defending their political independence and developing their national economies, can developing countries achieve the rapid growth of their agriculture. over a long period of time, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, using the pretext of "international division of labour", have deliberately reduced the agriculture of developing countries to a state of lopsided development of a unitary economy and controlled and plundered these countries at will. any international agricultural adjustment should be helpful to developing countries in

their efforts to develop their national economies independently, make full use of their own natural resources, first strive for self-sufficiency in the basic means of livelihood and at the same time expand their foreign trade. a country can have the initiative only by relying on herself in solving the problem of the supply of basic means of livelihood.

he noted that imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism often manipulate the food market as a means of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. but the numerous developing countries with their industrious, valiant and talented peoples will certainly develop their agriculture rapidly and solve their food problem, so long as they rebuff aggression, interference, plunder and control by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, are good at formulating their agricultural development policies in accordance with their actual conditions, give full play to the labour enthusiasm and creativeness of their peoples, utilize their natural resources rationally and strengthen mutual support and cooperation.

more than 100 countries including china attended the conference which opened on november 10.

Huang Hua Speaks for Restoration of Lawful Rights of RGNUC in UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 4, 1973)

following is the full text of a speech delivered by huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, at this morning's plenary meeting of the united nations general assembly on the question of the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia:

mr. president,

the representatives of the traitorous lon nol clique have been illegally occupying the seat of the kingdom of cambodia in the united nations organization for three years. such an abnormal state of affairs should no longer continue. on october 17, 1973, the general assembly decided at its plenary meeting to include in the agenda of the current session the item entitled "restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations". this is entirely correct. this is the first correct step taken by the general assembly on the question of cambodia in the past three years. the chinese delegation fully supports this decision and firmly maintains that the general assembly should adopt a resolution at the

current session to immediately restore the lawful rights in the unitednations of the royal government of national union of cambodia led by head of state prince norodom sihanouk and to expel the representatives of the lon nol group from the seat they illegally occupy in the united nations and in all its related bodies.

the kingdom of cambodia led by prince norodom sihanouk has been a member state of the united nations since 1955. it made active efforts for the realization of the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter. the royal government of cambodia consistently pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment. she was dedicated to the defence of state sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, fought against imperialist intervention and subversion, supported the just struggles of all peoples and made positive contributions to the cause of peace in southeast asia and the world, thus enjoying high international prestige.

in march 1970, taking advantage of prince sihanouk's absence from the country, the u.s. government instigated the lon nol clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat and imposed on the cambodian people the traitorous lon nol puppet clique illegally fostered by it, thus undermining the peace, independence and neutrality of cambodia. furthermore, in order to support the traitorous lon nol clique, the united states and the saigon authorities flagrantly dispatched troops to invade cambodia, thus bringing infinite disasters to the cambodian people. at this critical juncture when the fate of the nation was at stake, prince sihanouk, holding aloft the banner of resistance for national salvation, established the royal government of national union of cambodia and called on the people to take up arms against the foreign aggressors. all this has dealt heavy blows at the traitorous lon nol clique. in the past three years, united around the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of head of state prince norodom sihanouk, the cambodian people have fought valiantly and won brilliant victories in their heroic struggle against foreign aggression and for punitive action against the traitorous lon nol clique. the royal government of national union of cambodia and the cambodian people's armed forces for national liberation, relying on the people and on their own strength, have now liberated over 90 per cent of the territory, and over five and a half million cambodian people have now become the true masters of cambodia, who have taken into their own hands the destiny of the country. from the very inception, the royal government of national union of cambodia has taken root among the people and maintained flesh-and-blood relations with them. it has established administrative organs at various levels throughout the vast liberated areas. since 1970, a deputy prime minister and ten ministers have been leading the war against aggression and for national salvation and other work in the country. many foreigners who have been to the liberated areas of cambodia bear witness to the above facts. this has forcefully punctured the

shameless lie spread by the lon nol clique that the cambodian people rely on foreign forces in their fight.

last spring, head of state of cambodia prince norodom sihanouk made a successful tour of inspection to the liberated areas in cambodia, covering over a thousand kilometres, where he was warmly welcomed by the broad masses of the people. prince sihanouk made broad contacts with people from various circles in the liberated areas and personally presided over the cabinet meetings. these facts fully show that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of head of state of cambodia prince norodom sihanouk is the sole lawful government of cambodia and is effectively and fully exercising its administrative power over the vast territory of cambodia, whereas the traitorous lon nol clique was imposed on the khmer people by u.s. imperialism and its allies and has been illegal from its very inception. yet elements of the lon nol clique and their behind-the-scenes boss have asserted that the royal government of national union of cambodia is a "government in exile". this is indeed the height of absurdity. the asian, african and latin american peoples may recall that in order to facilitate diplomatic and international publicity work, the leaders of the algerian national liberation movement established the provisional government of the republic of algeria in tunisia from 1958 to 1962, which won broad international support and assistance. many justice-upholding countries recognized it as the sole lawful government representing the algerian people. all anti-fascist countries and people may also recall that the "french national liberation committee" against fascist aggression formed in algiers by general de gaulle of france from 1943 to 1944 then had not even established liberated areas in the country, not to speak of liberating paris, the capital. however, as it was engaged in a just struggle and reflected the french people's desire to safeguard national independence and fight against fascist aggression, all the anti-fascist countries and people at the time recognized it as the sole lawful representative of the french people and regarded the vichy regime as a downright traitorous puppet clique. a recollection of these historical facts enables us to see even more clearly how far-fetched and untenable it is to assert slanderously that the royal government of national union of cambodia is a so-called "government in exile" and that the r.g.n.u.c. should not be recognized as the lawful government of the cambodian people because the capital, phnom penh, has not yet been liberated. here it should be pointed out in particular that recently the prime minister's office of the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a communique, announcing the decision that its ministries which had performed their missions abroad would move to the interior part of cambodia and that with the exception of the head of state and the foreign minister, all its ministers would carry out their duties in the country. this has thoroughly repudiated the above fallacious assertion.

last september, prince sihanouk representing the kingdom of cambodia participated as a full member in the 4th

summit conference of non-aligned countries held in algiers. the political declaration and resolution on cambodia adopted by the conference declare that the only legitimate and legal government of cambodia is the royal government of national union of cambodia presided over by head of state prince norodom sihanouk, request all countries that uphold peace and justice to accord formal recognition to her as such and reaffirm their solidarity with the royal government of national union of cambodia in her international struggle, and their firm support within the united nations and other international organizations. all this eloquently shows to the world that the royal government of national union of cambodia is the sole lawful government of cambodia enjoying the broad recognition and support of other countries, and that the cambodian people are enjoying abundant support in a just cause and they have friends all over the world. on november 22, 1973, prince sihanouk issued a statement, reaffirming the determination to carry on the struggle without compromise until the realization of the five points contained in the declaration of march 23, 1970 by the head of state of cambodia. the chinese government and people fully and resolutely support this solemn and just position of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

let us take a look at the lon nol clique that has been entrenched in phnom penh. it is but a handful of national scums that have betrayed their motherland and the people and have long been spurned by the broad masses of the cambodian people. in the areas controlled by the lon nol clique, economic conditions are seriously deteriorating, prices are soaring, and the people can hardly live. its fascist rule has evoked the increasingly strong resistance of the people of various strata. internally, it is riddled with contradictions and is in the midst of disintegration. in the lon nol puppet army, large numbers of soldiers and low-ranking officers have risen in mutiny and crossed over to the liberated zones, turning their guns against the lon nol puppet army. in the dry-season campaign started last november, the cambodian people's armed forces launched powerful and fierce offensive attacks against the enemy and won important victories of strategic significance. the traitorous lon nol clique is now besieged by the entire cambodian people and entrenched in phnom penh and a few other isolated cities. it can maintain its precarious existence only by relying on the shot in the arm given by imperialism. its total collapse will not be far off. what is deplorable is that a superpower that professed "full support to the cambodian patriots in their heroic struggles for the freedom and independence of their motherland" had all along refused to recognize the royal government of national union of cambodia and continued to maintain diplomatic relations with the traitorous lon nol clique during the cambodian people's most difficult time of their struggle against aggression and for national salvation. now that the cambodian people are facing a most favourable situation in their struggle against aggression and for national salvation, one may ask: in what position will it place itself?

some people are attempting to defer to the next session of the general assembly the question of the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia. it must be pointed out that this is an intrigue, which we firmly oppose. the immediate restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations represents the legitimate desire of the entire cambodian people. all justice-upholding countries should support this demand of the cambodian people without reservation. since the general assembly has already decided to include in the agenda of its current session the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations, what is the reason for asking the general assembly to defer the discussions and decision on it? to put it bluntly, the idea of so-called deferment is in fact to suit the needs of a superpower. it is evident that as this superpower is in an awkward predicament, it hopes very much that its puppet can continue to usurp the seat of the kingdom of cambodia in the united nations so that it can gain time for continued flow of assistance to that puppet, who will thus be able to prolong his precarious existence. in our opinion, all proposals for deferring the discussions or voting can only benefit the continued aggression against cambodia and interference in its internal affairs by outside forces and endanger peace in indochina. this is not in the interests of the just cause of the cambodian people. we must all guard against this.

some people even said that to ask the united nations to discuss the question of cambodian representation would mean interference in the internal affairs of a country by the united nations. this is wrong. everyone knows who has interfered in the internal affairs of cambodia and who has crossed the vast ocean to carry out armed aggression against indochina, including cambodia. and to date such aggression and interference have not ceased. in order truly to defend the principles of the u.n. charter, no justice-upholding countries should sit idly by and tolerate the wilful intervention and aggression against a sovereign state, or allow a traitorous puppet clique imposed on the cambodian people by foreign forces to continue to illegally usurp the seat of the kingdom of cambodia in the united nations. failure to redress such an unjust and unreasonable phenomenon would be tantamount to recognizing imperialist aggression, subversion and intervention against a sovereign state as being legal. is this not in total violation of the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter?

history is developing and the people are advancing. we firmly believe that despite the obstacles and traps of one kind or another some people may place on the restoration of the lawful seat of the kingdom of cambodia in the united nations, a just cause is, after all, irresistible. all attempts at obstructing the restoration of the lawful seat of the r.g.n.u.c. in the united nations are

bound to fail completely in the end. the traitorous lon nol clique will certainly be thrown into the garbage heap of history by the cambodian people and the people of the rest of the world, and the cambodian people will certainly win complete victory. we hope that all justice-upholding countries will join us in supporting the immediate restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations and expel the representatives of the traitorous lon nol puppet clique from the seats they have usurped in the united nations and all the related organizations.

thank you, mr. president.

Chinese Representative at UN General Assembly Exposes Soviet Draft Resolution on Military Budget Reduction as One of Sham Disarmament

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 7, 1973)

chinese representative chuang yen made a speech at today's u.n. general assembly plenary meeting before voting on the soviet draft resolution on reduction of military budgets by five permanent members of the u.n. security council. he once again exposed the soviet union's fraud of sham disarmament and reaffirmed the chinese delegation's principled position of firmly opposing this draft resolution.

chuang yen said that now the soviet union's rivalry with the other superpower has extended to every corner of the globe, and the arms race between them has become increasingly fierce in their contention for world hegemony. the soviet union knows fully well that its military expenditures cannot possible be reduced and disarmament cannot possibly be realized, yet it has kept on making disarmament proposals of one kind or another year in year out. this is designed to cover up its own arms expansion and war preparations and shift the responsibility for opposing disarmament onto other countries.

he continued that according to the greatly reduced figures published by the soviet union itself, soviet military expenditure was 9,300 million rubles in 1960 and has gone up to 17,900 million rubles in 1973. the actual soviet military expenditures are reportedly three or four times more than those officially admitted, which have made it possible for the soviet union to maintain armaments comparable to those of the other superpower. the soviet union is not honest even about its own military expenditures, and this is a further proof of its hypocricy in proposing the reduction of military budgets.

he noted: "the soviet union often makes itself appear as being concerned about the maintenance of international security and world peace. if this were true, why should you obstinately refuse to sign additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america in disregard of the latin american people's just demand for opposing nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail? why should you obstinately refuse to support the establishment of an indian ocean peace zone in disregard of the legitimate desire of the numerous small and medium-sized countries in the indian ocean region to defend their national independence and state sovereignty, and why should you instead unwarrantedly attack this proposal? and why should you refuse to accept china's proposal for all nuclear countries, particularly the soviet union and the united states, to undertake the obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and to withdraw all their troops from abroad and dismantle military bases on foreign soil?"

refuting soviet representative malik's attacks on china, chuang yen said: "in the face of serious military threats by the soviet union, it is only natural and irreproachable for china to strengthen her national defence, heighten her vigilance and make all preparations against surprise attacks from soviet revisionist social-imperialism." "while stationing large numbers of armed forces on the sino-soviet border and in the people's republic of mongolia in an aggressive and sabre-rattling posture, the soviet union is asking china to reduce her military budget and carry out disarmament. we would like to ask: what are you really up to?"

chuang yen pointed out that putting forward its proposal, the soviet union posted itself as a living buddha ready to bestow alms and charity on the third world countries and styled itself the guardian and spokesman of their interests. then, let us look at what the soviet union has done to the third world countries in these years. what it terms "assistance" is in fact exploitation and plunder. a commentator of the "pravda" by the name of zhukov openly said on the moscow t.v. network on october 7, 1972: "those who regard assistance to foreign countries as a kind of alms or a waste of money are extremely wrong ... such assistance is not gratis, as certain comrades imagine." s. skachkov, chairman of the soviet committee for external economic relations, said in an article in "pravda" on march 29, 1973 that the soviet assistance to developing countries "helps to boost our foreign trade and increase our export of equipment. it can adequately meet the needs of the national economy of the soviet union." he admitted that through "assistance", the soviet union had grabbed a large amount of "important material, foodstuff and manufactured products" "beneficial to the soviet economy". he also admitted that "the foreign exchanges obtained from the debt-repayment by the developing countries are increasing yearly, constituting an important contribution to the balance of payment of the soviet union".

chuang yen noted that the soviet union does not easily loosen its grip even on its partners in its so-called socialist community. the figures in the yearbook on soviet foreign trade show that from 1960 to 1967, soviet export of crude oil to four east european countries amounted to over 98.77 million tons which cost 1,705.62 million rubles, and that in the same period soviet export of crude oil to six west european countries totalled 99.11 million tons which only cost 852.99 million rubles. four comecon members bought less crude oil than the six capitalist countries but had to pay more than double the sum.

chuang yen stated that it is known to all that the soviet union is engaged in huge munition deals under the signboard of "military assistance". even in the war against israeli aggression waged by egypt and syria, the soviet union brazenly took advantage of their difficulties to compel the arab countries to pay in cash for the weapons it had supplied them at a high price.

chuang yen said: "the above facts fully show that the so-called 'feelings' and etc. for the third world countries as bragged about by the soviet union are nothing but synonyms for profit-seeking and plunder. the soviet representative described our exposure of that double hoax of sham disarmament and sham assistance as opposition to the third world and non-aligned countries. who will believe these venomous calumnies and words of sowing dissension?"

refuting the soviet representative pinning the slanderous "anti-soviet" label on china, chuang yen sternly pointed out: "since you have done so many evil and scandalous things, we certainly have to expose and oppose you openly. this is our bounden internationalist duty as well as our duty as a member state of the united nations."

chuang yen reaffirmed that the chinese delegation will vote against the soviet draft resolution on the reduction of military budgets. he said: "we fully understand the good desire of some small and medium-sized countries to defend peace. however, at present it is the two superpowers' frenzied arms expansion and war preparations that are seriously menacing international peace and security."

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution to Halt
"Dialogue" with South African Authorities

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 11, 1973)

the united nations security council this afternoon adopted a resolution approving termination of the "dialogue" between the u.n. secretary-general and the south african colonialist authorities on the question of namibia.

the council started its debate on namibia yesterday.

namibia is a territory in south west africa under the illegal occupation by the south african colonialist authorities. the u.n. general assembly established in 1966 the u.n. council for namibia to take over the administration of the territory in preparation for namibian independence. but the south african colonialist authorities have refused to withdraw, utilizing the "dialogue" with the u.n. secretary-general to maintain its illegal occupation of namibia. this has aroused great indignation among the namibian people, people in africa and people the world over.

speaking at the security council meeting yesterday, paul lusaka, president of the united nations council for namibia and permanent representative of zambia to the united nations, pointed out that since 1966, the south african colonialist authorities have "not only continued to occupy the territory illegally but have further intensified the application in namibia of their evil apartheid policies and practices"; they have, he said, resorted "to the most ruthless use of armed force and police-state measures in efforts to stifle the demand of the namibian people for their legitimate and inalienable rights and to suppress those who are struggling for their freedom and independence."

the south african racist regime should withdraw immediately from its illegal occupation of namibia, and the security council should adopt measures to compel it to withdraw, he declared.

he also asked for termination of the "dialogue" between the secretary-general and the south african colonialist authorities and called on various countries of the world to actively support the struggle of the people of namibia for liberty and independence.

speaking on invitation as chairman of the african group of the united nations for december, representative of niger abdoulaye diallo strongly condemned the "savage oppression and abominable apartheid" carried out by the south african racist regime against the namibian people. the charter of the united nations should be applied to force south africa to comply with u.n. decisions and put a final end to south africa's illegal occupation of namibia, he said.

nigerian representative edwin ogebe ogbu pointed that the south african stubborn refusal to withdraw from

namibia was possible only because of the backing it received from certain western countries. these countries have done so "with a view to holding on to their share of profits, resulting from the economic plunder of the territory."

mishake muyongo, vice-president of the south west africa people's organisation, spoke this afternoon on invitation. he demanded the withdrawal of the south african military personnel and police force, abolition of the policy of apartheid, immediate release of all political prisoners and also an end to the harmful contacts between the u.n. secretary-general and the south african colonialist authorities.

during the two-day debate, representatives of many security council member states, among them guinea, sudan and kenya, expressed their full support for the namibian people in their just struggle against racial oppression, for national independence and liberation. they unanimously demanded a halt to the "dialogue" between the u.n. secretary-general and the south african authorities, because it was detrimental to the interests of the namibian people.

chinese representative huang hua, president of the council for the month, spoke on behalf of the chinese delegation before voting, expressing support for the draft resolution. he said that "the chinese delegation has serious reservations and is not in favour of initiating a 'dialogue' between the secretary-general and the south african authorities", so it had not participated in the voting on the relevant security council resolutions.

he went on to say that developments over the past two years proved that "far from producing any positive results, the 'dialogue' has been used by the south african colonialist authorities to step up the pursuance of their reactionary policy of splitting the territorial integrity and national unity of the people of namibia, serving to hoodwink public opinion and cover up the true state of affairs".

he noted: "the namibian people, the african countries and the broad masses of african peoples have already seen through the sinister motives of the south african authorities to use the 'dialogue' to serve their insidious purposes. the tenth summit conference of the oau held last may came to the correct conclusion that the united nations' contacts with the south african racist authorities were detrimental to the interests of the namibian people and prejudicial to an early attainment of independence by this territory. it therefore asked the security council to terminate such contacts. not long ago, the u.n. council for namibia, the special committee on decolonization as well as the fourth committee respectively reached the same conclusion and adopted resolutions to that effect. the chinese delegation fully agrees to and supports this conclusion".

huang hua stated: "in the opinion of the chinese delegation, the correct way to solve the namibian question is: the correct position previously adopted by the united

nations on the namibian question must be adhered to, namely, the south african colonialist authorities must immediately end their illegal occupation of namibia, withdraw their military and police forces as well as their administration from namibia and let the u.n. council for namibia take over, so that namibia can achieve its independence at an early date."

"the militant unity between the african and arab peoples is growing ever stronger and stronger. the arab summit conference held recently in algiers proposed severance of all relations with south africa, southern rhodesia and portugal and effecting an oil embargo against them in support of the fighting african peoples, including the namibian people. the implementation of this decision will certainly deal a telling blow at the south african colonialist authorities. a just cause enjoys abundant support. we believe that the people of other countries will also continue to give the namibian people support and assistance by various means. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly stand on the side of the namibian people and give them all support and assistance within our capability until they win final victory", he declared.

he concluded with the statement that "the chinese delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution tabled by the representative of peru. but it should be pointed out that operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution can in no circumstances be interpreted as making it possible to resume the dialogue between the secretary-general and the south african authorities before the adoption of a new resolution by the security council."

Colonialism and Neo-Colonialism Condemned at UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 12, 1973)

the 28th u.n. general assembly at its plenary meeting this afternoon adopted a number of resolutions on de-colonization, and condemned the portuguese colonialist authorities and the south african and south rhodesian racist regimes for their aggression against and exploitation and suppression of the people in southern africa. the inalienable rights of the people of namibia, zimbabwe, angola and mozambique and other colonial territories to self-determination and independence were reaffirmed by the resolutions. the governments and people of the world were urged to support the struggle of the people in southern africa against colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national independence.

at a u.n. general assembly discussion on the question of de-colonization held earlier, from november 13 to 22, representatives of many countries in their statements condemned imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist aggression and exploitation and expressed firm support for countries struggling for national independence.

salim a. salim, chairman of the u.n. special committee on de-colonization and representative of tanzania, said at the beginning of the debate that the most glaring example of injustice to more than 28 million people in the colonial territories of southern africa is the continued denial of their basic right to self-determination and independence. it is absolutely imperative that we do all in our power to bring about full and complete de-colonization with the least possible delay, he declared.

mrs. jeanne martin cisse, representative of guinea, noted that the oppressed peoples in south africa, namibia and portuguese-administered territories must strengthen their armed struggle against the violent suppression they suffered.

jackson kyengo mulwa, representative of kenya, appealed to the members of the united nations to intensify their efforts to eradicate colonialism by giving more aid to the peoples struggling for independence.

mamadou boubacar kante, representative of mali, said that the people living under colonial oppression do not seem to be affected by the so-called "detente". as one can see, the division of the world into rich countries and poor countries is added to the cruel concept of discrimination of peoples with regard to peace. there was no alternative to armed struggle for the oppressed people in their search for self-determination, he stated.

raco naco, representative of albania, said that the superpowers protected their interests in zones of influence and were trying to dominate the economy of new countries to secure sources of raw materials. it was the duty of liberty-loving peoples to support the heroic struggles against colonial repression and imperialism.

representatives of syria, tunisia, libya, congo, romania, mexico and pakistan also expressed their support for the peoples in southern africa in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and for national independence.

after reviewing the year's developments in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles of the people in asia, africa and latin-america, chinese representative chuang yen pointed out that "it is worth particular mention that colonialism and neo-colonialism are characterized by their power politics and hegemonism of the big bullying the small, the strong bullying the weak and the rich

oppressing the poor. ... the neo-colonialists are using every cunning and deceptive means to replace the old colonialists. one superpower is openly supporting colonialism, racism and zionism in their rule and oppression of the african people and in waging colonial wars against them.... the other superpower, styling itself 'the reliable and loyal ally' of the developing countries 'in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism', is lording it over others and reaching out everywhere to grab spheres of influence. taking advantage of the territorial and national issues among the developing countries, it is creating dissensions among them so as to worm its way in. in the name of providing 'economic assistance' and 'military aid', it has obtained all kinds of privileges, including that of establishing military bases, to carry out control, intervention and subversive activities against the recipient countries. both superpowers are trying to impose new shackles on all those countries which are fighting for and safeguarding national independence when they have only just thrown off their former shackles. 'drive a wolf out the front door, while a tiger comes in the back.' this cannot but arouse the sharp vigilance of the people of various countries."

he stressed that the chinese people deeply sympathizes with and firmly supports the people of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world in this struggle.

First Committee of UN General Assembly Adopts Draft Resolution on "World Disarmament Conference"

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 13, 1973)

the first committee of the united nations general assembly unanimously adopted a draft resolution today on the "world disarmament conference" submitted by algeria, argentina, india, mexico and yugoslavia.

the resolution noted that before any conclusion may be reached with regard to the preparation for the convening of a world disarmament conference it will be necessary to carry out considerable study of the relevant existing conditions.

it decided to establish an ad hoc committee to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems, including conditions for the realization of such a conference, and to submit, on the basis of consensus, a report to the general assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

the committee shall consist of 40 non-nuclear-weapon member states appointed by the president of the general assembly after consultation with all regional groups. the resolution also decided to invite the states possessing nuclear weapons to co-operate or maintain contact with the committee.

chinese representative chuang yen made a speech in explanation of his vote before voting. he said, "the chinese delegation has always held that in the present world situation, the key to the question of disarmament lies in the nuclear disarmament of the two superpowers. if a world disarmament conference is to be held, clear objectives must be set and the necessary conditions must be created, so as to break the nuclear threat of the superpowers and to ensure that the conference will be conducive to the realization of nuclear disarmament. failing this, the aimless convening of any form of disarmament conference or its preparatory meeting will only suit the superpowers' needs of deceiving the world people by their empty talk about disarmament. it is better not to hold such a conference at all."

he pointed out that the necessary conditions for the convening of a world disarmament conference are: "all nuclear countries, particularly the soviet union and the united states which possess the largest amount of nuclear weapons, must first of all undertake the unequivocal obligations that at no time and in no circumstances will they be the first to use nuclear weapons, and they not only will not use nuclear weapons against each other, but, more importantly, will not use them against the non-nuclear countries; that they must withdraw from abroad all their armed forces, including nuclear missile forces, and dismantle all their military bases, including nuclear bases, on the territories of other countries." "only thus", he stressed, "will it be possible to create the necessary conditions for all countries, big or small, to discuss and solve on an equal footing and free from threat the important questions of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and the reduction of conventional weapons."

he noted that the present draft resolution on world disarmament conference was first proposed by ambassador hoveyda of iran and later further efforts have been made on that basis by mexico and other non-aligned countries.

"the task of the ad hoc committee," chuang yen said, "will be to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference, including conditions for preparing the convening of such a conference and other related problems. the committee's report to be submitted to the general assembly will be on the basis of consensus."

in the opinion of the chinese delegation, he said, it is obviously appropriate and necessary for the present draft resolution to include the aforesaid explicit provisions

in its preamble and operative part, because a certain superpower tried hard to turn the special committee as proposed in the resolution 2930 of the 27th session of the general assembly into an organ which it could easily manipulate and tried hard to turn the informal consultation of the members of the so-called "special committee" which had not been legally and formally constituted into a formal meeting of the committee.

"moreover", the chinese representative said, "in the course of consultations on the draft resolution, the representatives of the cosponsors have made it clear that the ad hoc committee will not be a preparatory organ of the world disarmament conference. any attempt to turn the ad hoc committee into a preparatory organ of the world disarmament conference will be in total violation of the letter and spirit of the resolution and is, therefore, impermissible."

the chinese delegation, he said, fully understands the good desire of many peace-loving and justice-upholding countries who oppose the superpowers' arms race and thus demand their disarmament.

"we are ready to work together with these countries to set the clear objectives and create the necessary conditions for promoting the convening of a world conference on genuine disarmament. the chinese delegation agrees to maintain contact with the ad hoc committee and exchange views on the question of disarmament," he added.

with the above statement, chuang yen declared that the chinese delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution.

First Session of Third UN Conference on Law of Sea

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 15, 1973)

the first session of the third united nations conference on the law of the sea met here from december 3 to 15.

hamilton s. amerasinghe, representative of sri lanka, was elected president of the conference at the first session. 31 vice-presidents, including the chinese representative and members of the general committee, the drafting committee and other committees of the conference were elected.

during the discussion on the composition of the various committees, the representatives of the soviet union and the united states, each persistently requested two posts.

this was strongly opposed by representatives of developing countries. chinese representative ling ching pointed out that the chinese delegation have always held that all countries, big or small, should be equally represented and that no country should enjoy any special privilege in international conferences. the principle of one state presenting candidature for one post, which was already agreed upon by the asian, african and latin american regional groups, was a reasonable principle. only the two superpowers were asking for more than one seat. this was not only unfair, it was a manifestation of superpower hegemony, he said.

representatives of peru, argentina, albania, algeria and other countries also supported the principle of one state-one seat and opposed unfair practices that would give certain states dual representation.

representatives of peru, argentina, venezuela and tanzania refuted the soviet representative's defence of special privileges for permanent security council members at international conferences. they pointed out that the privileges which the great powers had reserved for themselves in the security council should not be extended to other international conferences convened by the united nations.

on december 12, the conference adopted a formula commended by the president of the conference that "no state shall, as of right, be represented on more than one main organ of the conference".

during the discussion of the draft rules of conference procedure, the representative of the soviet union in fear that the developing countries might have a majority vote and would adopt decisions unfavourable to its maintaining hegemony at sea, raised amendments to the draft rules of procedure. a soviet amendment read that "decisions of the conference on all matters of substance shall, as a rule, be taken by consensus. a vote shall be taken only in exceptional cases when all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and only after the general committee has made a recommendation that the method of voting is to be applied". it insisted that in the event of a vote being taken, "decisions of the conference on matters of substance shall be taken by a nine-tenths majority of the representatives present and voting". the u.s. representative also put amendments insisting that "adoption of the motion shall require a two-thirds majority of the representatives of states participating in the conference". as a result of the unreasonable obstruction on the part of the two superpowers, no agreement was reached on the draft rules of procedure.

before ending of the first session of the conference this evening president amerasinghe declared that he would have informal consultations with relevant countires on the draft rules of procedure. the conference also

approved the suggestion made by the argentine representative that the draft rules of procedure should be decided during the first week of the second session. if all efforts have been exhausted then the method of voting is to be applied by single majority.

at the conference credentials committee, chinese alternate representative ho li-liang made a statement declaring that the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south vietnam was the authentic representative of the south vietnamese people. it was, therefore, unjust not to invite the provisional revolutionary government to the conference on the law of the sea. the saigon administration in no way represented the south vietnamese people. consequently, the chinese delegation had every reservation regarding the credentials of the delegation of that administration. the chinese delegate also stated that the lon nol clique did not represent cambodia, it remained in existence only through support from abroad. the royal government of national union of cambodia was the sole legal representative of the cambodian people.

the chinese delegate also supported the expressed reservation of the government of chad concerning the credentials submitted in the names of south africa and portugal.

UN Security Council Discusses Peace Conference on Middle East

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 17, 1973)

the u.n. security council held a meeting in private on december 15 to discuss the "arrangements for the proposed peace conference on the middle east".

according to a communique released by the security council, the meeting discussed a draft resolution submitted by 10 non-permanent members.

the draft resolution said: "the security council,

considering that it decided by its resolution 338 (1973) of 21/22 october 1973 that talks among the parties to the middle east conflict .... should be held under 'appropriate auspices';

"noting that a peace conference on the middle east situation is to begin shortly at geneva under the auspices of the united nations, ...

"expresses its confidence that the secretary-general will play a full and effective role at the peace conference, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the security council and that he will preside over its proceedings, if the parties so desire,

"requests the secretary-general to keep it suitably informed of the developments in negotiations at the peace conference in order to enable the council to review the problems on a continuing basis..."

chinese representative huang hua declared at the meeting, "based on its consistent position, the chinese delegation has decided to dissociate itself from this resolution."

huang hua pointed out that the chinese delegation stated its position when the security council adopted resolution 338 last october. he stressed, "the chinese delegation is firmly opposed to any attempt by the two superpowers to make behind-the-scenes deals at the expense of the interests of the arab and palestinian peoples."

huang hua said, "according to the united nations charter, the security council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. in pursuance of the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter, the security council should, on the middle east question, support the just demand of the arab and palestinian peoples who are the victims of aggression and oppose israeli aggression and the two superpowers' contention for hegemony in the middle east. under the provisions of the charter, the security council is composed of fifteen states members. it is obvious that in fulfillment of its responsibilities, the security council can establish its position only by a formal decision taken by itself. without the consent of the security council, no individuals or countries have the right to represent the security council or to undertake obligations or sign documents on important matters in the name of the security council."

according to the communique, when the draft resolution was put to vote, the chinese delegation did not take part. the draft resolution was adopted by 10 votes in favour to none against with four abstentions. australia, austria, guinea, india, indonesia, kenya, panama, peru, sudan and yugoslavia voted for it, and france, united kingdom, united states and u.s.s.r. abstained.

UN General Assembly Concludes Debate on Credentials Committee Report

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 17, 1973)

united nations general assembly held plenary sessions on the afternoon of december 13 and 17 to debate on the report of the credentials committee. altogether 50 member states, including algeria, albania and china, voted against certifying the credentials of the representatives of the lon nol puppet clique. the general assembly also adopted with an overwhelming majority a resolution refusing to recognize that portugal has any right to represent angola, mozambique or the newly independent guinea-bissau.

during the debate, 33 member states, among them algeria, albania, china and senegal, presented an amendment to a draft resolution in the report of the credentials committee, which advocates that the general assembly should accept all the credentials of the representatives attending the present session, except that of the representatives of the socalled "khmer republic".

representative of senegal medoune fall said, the lon nol clique was not only unpopular because of the illegal way it came into power, but also because of its corruption and incompetence. he pointed out that the head of state of cambodia, prince sihanouk, and the royal government of national union of cambodia under his leadership are the only authentic representatives of the cambodian people and the so-called "government of khmer republic" represents no one but lon nol's own group. the credentials of the so-called "republic" should not be accepted, he declared.

primo jose esono mica, representative of equatorial guinea, said the equatorial guinean delegation could not agree with the decision of the credentials committee to certify the credentials of the lon nol clique. the admission to the united nations of the false "khmer delegation" three years ago was a flagrant violation of the charter. he noted that the imperialist forces had sought to install their lackeys in phnom penh. this merited the condemnation of all progressive peoples and peace-loving states. the credentials of the lon nol clique should be repudiated, he concluded.

abdelatif rahal, representative of algeria, said that the lon nol clique was traitors to the cambodian people and the cambodian country. the clique could exercise control only with the support of the united states. the general assembly must declare itself and the credentials of the khmer group must be cancelled.

chinese representative chuang yen strongly condemned in his speech the deferment of the discussion on the proposal for restoring the legitimate rights of the royal

government of national union of cambodia and refuted the u.s. representative's remarks. he pointed out that it is known to all what the united states has done in cambodia. who is it that subverted the legal government of cambodia by taking advantage of prince sihanouk's absence from the country? who is it that carried out flagrant armed invasion and wanton bombing of cambodia? who is it that up till now is sparing no expense to prop up the tottering traitorous lon nol clique? if you really had no intention to seek hegemony in asia, then you should not have obstructed the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations and would not have clung fast to the lon nol clique, a political corpse.

chuang yen said: as far as the cambodian people are concerned, they have long made the choice. they firmly support the royal government of national union of cambodia. they have won increasingly great victories in their just punitive actions against the lon nol clique. they are supported not only by the people of its surrounding countries but also by the people of the rest of the world, including the american people. it is an irresistible general trend which no force on earth can stop that the lawful rights of the r.g.n.u.c. in the united nations will be restored and the lon nol clique will be expelled from the united nations and all its related bodies.

he said: "the chinese delegation reaffirms that the traitorous lon nol clique is not qualified at all to represent cambodia and that the credentials of the representatives of the lon nol clique are completely illegal and null and void. the chinese delegation commends to the general assembly the amendment to the report of the credentials committee put forward by the representative of senegal on behalf of the thirtythree co-sponsors."

mamdou boubacar kante, representative of mali, said the deferment of the cambodian question to the next session demonstrated how out of step the organization was with the principles of the u.n. charter. the general assembly would be condoning the perpetrator of aggression and imperialist forces in cambodia if it did not vote against the credentials committee report as presented, he noted.

rako naco, representative of albania, said that only the royal government of national union of cambodia was entitled to represent that country in the united nations. the fact that the lon nol clique, a group of traitors, had illegally held cambodia's seat here for four years was the result of imperialist manoeuvres directed by the united states and its followers. the united nations should end the anomalous situation and the injustice done to the cambodian people by excluding the puppet lon nol clique.

in a sub-amendment to the amendment of thirtythree member states on the credentials of lon nol clique's representatives, the representative of saudi arabia proposed that "the

credentials of the representatives of lon nol clique be reconsidered when the u.n. general assembly determined which constituted government inside cambodia wielded authority over the majority of the cambodian people". this proposal was rejected by the representatives of somalia and algeria.

the saudi arabian representative then revised his sub-amendment, advocating that the credentials of lon nol clique's representatives be accepted provisionally. his revised sub-amendment was opposed by several representatives for different reasons.

finally the representative of saudi arabia declared the withdrawal of his sub-amendment.

then the amendment by 33 countries was put to vote. the result was 50 in favour, 55 against, and 17 abstentions.

during the debate, the credentials of the representatives of portugal were challenged by the representatives of a number of countries. a revised draft amendment was put forth by congo, guinea, senegal and tanzania, which clearly defines that the representatives of portugal "do not represent the portuguese dominated territories of angola and mozambique nor could they represent guinea-bissau, which is an independent state."

tanzanian representative salim a. salim said that portugal has no right to claim that it can represent the people of angola, the people of mozambique and the people of the independent state of guinea-bissau.

chinese representative chuang yen said: "in the credentials of the portuguese representatives, angola and mozambique appear in the name list as two states of portugal and the republic of guinea-bissau that has attained independence is even listed as a province of portugal. this is most absurd and intolerable."

the representative of somalia said that by approving the report of the credentials committee without amendment, the general assembly would endorse portugal's claim that angola, mozambique and guinea-bissau were integral parts of portugal. that claim was absurd and untenable, he emphasized.

the 4-nation revised draft amendment was adopted with 93 in favour, 14 against, and 21 abstentions.

28th Session of UN General Assembly Adjourns

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 18, 1973)

the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly adjourned tonight after three months' debate.

towards the end of the plenary meeting tonight, general assembly president leopoldo benites declared: there was one item assigned to plenary meetings which had not yet been considered at the present session, namely, item 22 of the agenda entitled "the situation in the middle east". "extensive consultations has indicated that, owing to the recent developments in the middle east, there is a general sentiment not to take up this item at the present time," he said. he added that members of the general assembly would be following the developments closely. when the president, after consulting the member states and the secretary-general, believes that conditions would be favourable for the consideration of agenda item 22, the resumption of the session will be called and the same procedure will be used in setting the date for the resumption. this procedure was approved by the general assembly without objection.

at the plenary meeting this evening, the soviet representative stubbornly obstructed the voting of an amendment, submitted by ghana, kenya, tanzania and other countries, on assistant secretary-generals' treatment during u.n.-assigned business. he was defeated finally.

at the plenary meeting this afternoon, the general assembly unanimously approved a decision that chinese, one of the five official languages at the united nations general assembly and security council already, be included among the working languages of the general assembly and the security council. it also decided to include arabic among the u.n. general assembly official and working languages.

the resolution on "restitution of works of art to countries, victims of expropriation" sponsored by zaire and ten other member states was adopted by 113 in favour and none against with 17 abstentions. the resolution deplored the wholesale removal without payment of works of art under colonial or alien domination. it demanded prompt restitution of those works of art, momuments, museum pieces and manuscripts without charge as "just reparation for damage done". it also "calls upon all the states concerned to prohibit the expropriation of works of art from territories still under colonial or alien domination".

chinese representative wang jun-sheng expressed support for the resolution. he stressed: "this draft resolution reflects the common desire of the people of asia, africa and latin america and all justice-upholding people of the world. in our opinion, it is high time that the question of the restitution of expropriated historical relics and works of art should be reasonably solved without any further delay."

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